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"Symbol Of Truth And Non-Violence"

Calcutta's Third Civic Address To Mahatma

"You Have Freed Mother India From Her Bondage,"

LEAGUERS COMMEND GANDHIJI'S SERVICES IN CAUSE OF UNITY

CALCUTTA, August 24. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi was given a civic reception by the Calcutta Corporation this evening.

The Mayor of Calcutta, paying tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, said: "You are the symbol of Truth and Non-Violence—you have freed Mother India from her bondage, you have conquered hatred and established peace".

The function was held on the Ochterloney maidan, facing Chowringhee, and in spite of inclement weather, was attended by a very large gathering.

Mahatma Gandhi held his prayers after the reception.

Following is the authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speech:

"In thanking the Corporation for the address Gandhiji said that he could not help recalling the late Dr. P. C. Roy under whose roof he had lived for one month in 1901. When he was with tahe late Deshbandhu, he used to see him with a few scientific friends engaged in lively but strictly scientific conversation. That was their recreation. He asked him whether he had any drinks or eatables. He emphatically said no. Their food and drink consisted of their constructive as distinguished from idle conversation.

Referring to the address he said that it was the third time that he was receiving the address. The first was given to him by Deshbandhu when he was the Mayor. Then at the hands of Nalini Babu when he was the Mayor. He recalled the fact that the caskets were auctioned in the interests of Harijans. He hoped that this casket would be sold in the same interest by the Mayor. He would repeat what he had said in answer to the first address that he could not be satisfied till Calcutta had become the premier city in the world in sanitation. He included in this, sanitation of the streets of Calcutta which was absent today. Citizens of Calcutta should have healthy minds in healthy bodies. Then they would have no goondas, no vagabonds, no drunkards. If the mortality in Calcutta was to be reduced, Calcutta should be flowing with clean milk. Today, it was a most difficult commodity to procure. Then he would expect the corporators, by honest application, to put the friendship between Hindus and Muslims on permanent footing in the manner Shaheed Saheb had pointed out.

RICE SHIP TO BE DIVERTED TO CHITTAGONG

Then he had a message from Khwaja Saheb Nazimuddin that he (Gandhiji) should help in procuring at least 500 tons of rice out of the shipment that was coming from Burma. The need was so urgent that the ship with the rice should be diverted to Chittagong and deliver the 500 tons. He gladly associated himself with the request and he hoped that Dr. Rajendra Prasad would, if it was at all possible, allow 500 precious cargo to be delivered at Chittagong port.

In this connection he could not help mentioning the complaint that the petty officials in charge of flood relief confined the distribution to Muslim sufferers only. He hoped the news was not true. If unfortunately it was, he had no doubt that the ministers and high ranking officials would redress the wrong. If the two dominions were to live creditably and as friends, the communal spirit would be wholly purged. It was upto them. Hindus and Muslims leaders to see that the seeds of poison that were sown while they were fighting should be removed forthwith.

COMMUNALISM IN SERVICES

Then he said that he deplored the fact that Muslims in government services, when the choice was offered to them preferred Pakistan and Hindus the Indian Union. Choice was made, he did not doubt, in haste. He would be sorry to find that the communal virus had entered the Services. He advised that the two Premiers should confer with each other and if it was at all honestly possible, the Services should be given the opportunity to reconsider their choice. It would be a sorry thing for India if Hindu officials could not be trusted by Muslims and 'vice-versa.' Much would depend upon the leaders, who influenced the Services in the public.

Lastly Gandhiji said that he had heard that Khulna was to celebrate its entry into Pakistan. He deplored such celebrations after the Award. But he was consoled by Saheed Saheb that the celebrations should be joint and the Hindus would associate themselves with. Nevertheless he could not regard the example with

(Continued On Page 5)

Mrs. Mithan Lam, the Sheriff presided over the Idd-ul-Fitr gathering held at Beg Mahomed Hall on Saturday on behalf of Bombay City Muslim League Ladies Committee.

NO SPLIT IN BR. CABINET

LONDON, August 24 (IPA).—All Ministers are hurrying back to London to attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

As a measure of speeding up production, it is learnt, a suggestion may be made to bring 300,000 women into Industry and reduce services to 750,000.

Speculation about forthcoming split in the Cabinet and change in leadership can be discounted.

45,000 Jews To Fast

Protest Against British Move To Send Refugees To Germany

MANCHESTER, Aug. 24. (Reuter): To-morrow 45,000 Jews in the north of England are to fast throughout the day as a protest against the British Government's decision to send the 4,500 Jewish refugees intercepted off the Palestine Coast from Port Du Bouc to Germany. Services are to be held in all the synagogues.

To-day a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Jewish Council decided to send a resolution to the Government declaring: "We call upon the British Government to abandon its decision to send these hapless Jews to the graveyard of their people where over 6,000,000 Jews have perished as a result of Nazi persecutions.

"We fervently appeal to the Government to send these Jews to Palestine where they will find a haven of peace away from the unspeakable horrors of the past."

ARABS TO COUNTERBALANCE JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24. (U.P.A.): Palestine's Arab Number Two—Number One being Mufti Haj Amain Husseini, now in Cairo—Jamal Husseini, to-day revealed that 20,000 Arabs from neighbouring Arab countries will come to Palestine to counterbalance the Jewish immigration "if the Jewish illegal immigration continues after the United Nations General Assembly session".

Seated on a worn chair, Jamal, who is Deputy Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, said: "We have worked out to the last detail a plan whereby our brethren in the neighbouring Arab states will come here to live with us in cities, villages and the desert. At least, 20,000 will be brouht in the first year. For every one illegal Jewish immigrant, there will be ten illegal Arabs coming here."

Two Revolvers Unearthed At Dongri

BOMBAY, Sunday: Two revolvers and fifty rounds of ammunition were discovered by the Bombay police at a Municipal building at Dongri today. No arrest has been made in this connection.

STOP PRESS

BATTLE FOR AMPEL

BATAVIA, Aug. 24 (UPA).—A Republican communique tonight reported that Dutch and Indonesian troops were battling at Ampel on the road to the Republican capital city of Jogjakarta during the day. Ampel is nine miles south of Salatiga and 26 air miles north-east of Jogjakarta.

No Orders From Nizam Yet

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 24 (API).—During question hour of the second session of the Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly which began this morning, Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung Bahadur, President, informed the House that Government had no orders from the Nizam to substitute the title of "His Majesty" for "His Exalted Highness" in view of the Nizam's firman announcing assumption of independent Status by Hyderabad.

When the Assembly session commenced this morning police pickets were posted around and inside the Assembly building and admission to the Assembly Chamber was being restricted to pass holders. A number of members of the Assembly belonging to the Independent Progressive Group abstained from today's session in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Group earlier not to attend the session until their demands were fulfilled.

The demands include parity of representation between Hindus and Muslims in Government executive and services, especially police and military, enlargement of the Assembly and confirment of wider powers on it and acceptance of the principle of Responsible Government.

JINNAH CAUTIONS MUSLIMS AGAINST RETALIATION

APPEAL TO GIVE SUCCOUR TO VICTIMS OF DISTURBANCES

KARACHI, Aug 24 (A.P.I.): His Excellency Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah has issued the following statement.

"I have been watching with increasing grief and concern the orgies of violence in the Eastern Punjab which have taken such a heavy toll of Muslim lives and inflicted indescribable tragedies on hundreds of thousands of Muslims. I know that no words can bring solace to our suffering brethren across the frontier of Pakistan in this hour of their terrible trials. Nor am I ignorant of the grave unrest that those scourages have quite naturally created amongst the Muslims of Pakistan, putting their patience to the severest trial. It is because I realise all this and my heart is also deeply grieved that I consider it my duty to call upon the Muslims to temper their sentiments with reason and to beware of the dangers which may well overwhelm their newly won State, should they allow their feelings of the moment to gain mastery over their actions.

Let me make it quite plain that we are not mere idle spectators of what is happening in Eastern Punjab, but both the Central Pakistan Government and the Western Punjab Government have made it their first concern to give succour and relief to the victims of disturbances, and to organise measures for the evacuation of those who are still threatened or who wish to leave the disturbed areas and seek safety and shelter in Pakistan. We have determined to give all of them every help and facility for evacuation and to arrange for their maintenance and rehabilitation, for which purposes the resources of the State would be utilized to the fullest possible extent. We are also in constant touch with the Government of the Indian Dominion, and the West Punjab Ministry is acting in conjunction with the Eastern Punjab Ministry with a view to ending the bloodshed and lawlessness as speedily as possible.

Pakistan should be kept absolutely free from disorder, because the outbreak of lawlessness at this initial stage is bound to shake its newly laid foundations and cause irreparable damage to its future. Let me warn Muslims to beware of their enemies who do not wish well to Pakistan and would not like it to grow strong and powerful. Let not our people play into their hands by indulging in the urge for retaliation, because such a course will not really help the sufferers in Eastern Punjab and elsewhere, to solve any problem but cause further loss of innocent lives and more suffering for large masses of humanity.

I pray to God that he who has bestowed on us this great boon of a sovereign state may now give our people courage to bear their grief, fortify their patience and enable them in spite of all provocation to preserve intact the peace of Pakistan for the sake of Pakistan.

Sri Prakasha Called To Delhi

BENARES, Aug. 24 (API).—In response to an urgent call from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Prakasha, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, is leaving tonight for New Delhi from where he will proceed to Karachi.

Dutch Troops Occupy Bugis Airfield Near Malang City

Republican C-In-C's Call For Sustained Defence Of Their Last Stronghold

BATAVIA, Aug. 24. (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican radio tonight reported that Dutch troops, planes and tanks had occupied Bugis airfield near the destroyed city of Malang, former seat of the Republican Provisional Parliament in East Java.

In a broadcast from Jogjakarta, Indonesian capital, the Republicans claimed the airfield was attacked by a battalion of troops, four tanks and two planes from two directions.

Fighting for Tengkol airfield four miles north of Bugis was said to be continuing yesterday.

Numerous other clashes between Republican and Dutch troops were also reported in the Republican daily situation report which said that Dutch planes were incessantly reconnoitring over Kediri, the biggest town in East Java remaining in Republican hands.

In a broadcast to-night, the republican Chief-of-Staff and commander of what is believed to be the Republican's last stronghold in Java at Jogjakara, urged Indonesians in occupied areas to continue to defend their freedom.

A radio message from the Republican Government told the Chinese Consul-General at Batavia, Mr. Tsiang Chia Tsung, that the Republicans would welcome him if he went to Jogjakarta to investigate the conditions of Chinese in Republican territory by one of the two Red Cross planes due here from Singapore this week.

Mr. Tsiang had asked permission to fly to Jogjakarta with the Red Cross.

259 Dutch Casualties During Three Weeks Of "Cease Fire"

BATAVIA, Aug. 24 (Reuter).—Netherlands' casualties for the three weeks of the "cease fire" now exceed the total killed and wounded during open hostilities of the "police action" period. With casualties disclosed by today's Dutch army 'communique", the killed and wounded since the "cease" of hostilities reached a total of 259 compared with 252 during the "police action".

The Dutch army 'communique' today reveals that "cleaning up operations" have been started on Tjitarum Delta, a peninsula 20 miles east of Batavia.

Other clashes are reported at Tangerang and at Krangkeng.

More military activity is reported on Salatiga sector of Central Java and several places in East Java including the Eastern peninsula that fell quickly in Dutch amphibious operations in July.

SOVIET ALLEGATIONS AGAINST U. S.

Furthering Its Own Interests By Taking Advantage Of Situation

MOSCOW, August 23 (Reuter): The United States representative on the Security Council and "the bloc which he heads are concerned not with removing a threat to peace," in Indonesia,, but with "taking advantage of a situation to further their own interest". Moscow radio said in an English broadcast today.

M. Milhail Mikhailov, the Commentator, declared that it was this attitude and not the Soviet use of the veto—"The Principle of Great Power Unanimity"—which was the stumbling block in the Security Council's work.

"With the same persistence with which the American representative has demanded the Council's sanction for interference in the affairs of Greece and her neighbours, now together with his confreres he is trying to obstruct the Council's efforts to restore peace in Indonesia", the Commentator added.

BR. URGED TO PREPARE 'PERSONAL' REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 23. (Reuter): Holland has asked Britain to permit the British Consul-General in Batavia to prepare, and if possible, to submit to the Security Council a personal report on recent happenings in Indonesia, since the cease-fire between Dutch troops and the Indonesian Republican army, it was learned from a Foreign Office official in London, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent to-day.

He refused to say what the British reply would be, but in usually well-informed quarters there is some doubt whether Britain will find it possible to comply with the Dutch request in the immediate future. The position is that the British Consul-General in Batavia, Mr. J. M. K. Mitcheson, is on the point of giving up his post, and his sucessor, Mr. F. N. Shephered, who was formerly British political representative in Finland, will not take up his new duties until the first week of September.

AT THE SAME TIME THE POSSIBILITY OF A FURTHER GENERAL OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING, WHICH HAS NEVER COMPLETELY CEASED SINCE THE CEASE FIRE WAS ORDERED, IS BEING WATCHED WITH CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY FROM WHITEHALL.

"Retaliation No Remedy"

Jawahar Warns East Punjab

Call To People To Help Govt. In Restoring Law & Order

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY IN W. PUNJAB WOULD NOT BE RECOGNISED, HE ASSURES

AMRITSAR, August 24. (A.P.I.): An appeal to the people to create a peaceful atmosphere in the province and help the administration in restoring Law and Order was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, during his second visit to East Punjab today when he had a number of informal meetings and addressed small gatherings on roadsides.

Disturbing news, Pandit Nehru continued, had been reaching him from some areas of West Punjab, where the situation had lately deteriorated. He appreciated the anxiety of people regarding the well-being of their people in West Punjab but the Prime Minister emphasised retaliation in any form or shape was no remedy. If complete peace was restored in East Punjab, their energies could be fully devoted to ensure the safety of minorities in West Punjab.

MINORITIES MUST BE PROTECTED

It was the duty of every citizen to help in creating an atmosphere in which the wrong-doer, whoever he might be would not be tolerated. It was the duty of the Hindus and Sikhs, in East Punjab, irrespective of what happened elsewhere, to protect the minorities. That was how the interests of the minorities in West Punjab could best be safeguarded. Peaceful conditions must be restored and every citizen must share his responsibility. The responsibility of officials in this respect was even greater and they must be even vigilant and impartial in the discharge of their duties.

Referring to the question of evacuation of people who had been rendered homeless or those who had suffered otherwise, Pandit Nehru said that all possible assistance would be provided. He was, however, not in favour of wholesale migration of population. Certain people who were stranded had to be evacuated but it was not in the interest of majority of people to be uprooted from the soil. Their lives and interests had be protected and both the Governments of India and Pakistan were responsible for the well-being of the minorities in their areas.

FORCIBLE SEIZURE OF LANDS

Replying to a question, Pandit Nehru said that reports had been received of forcible seizure or occupation of lands and property in West Punjab. The matter had been taken up with the Pakistan Government and he assured those who had left property in West Punjab that unlawful seizure or occupation would not be recognised.

Pandit Nehru left New Delhi at 6:30 on Sunday morning and landed at Adampur aerodrome an hour and a half later in pouring rain. The airfield was flooded and the Prime Minister and party had to wade through knee-deep water for nearly a mile to reach the road, where transport was waiting for them.

AT JULLUNDUR

At Jullundur, Pandit Nehru had a meeting with the Governor, Sir Chandulal Trivedi and later met the Prime Minister, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava and the Home Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, when the general situation in the Province was reviewed. Later, Colonel Emerson, Chief Commissioner of Railways and a representative of the East Punjab Railway explained the Railway's transport arrangements which had been re-organised to meet the emergency.

AT AMRITSAR

In the afternoon, Pandit Nehru flew to Amritsar where he is scheduled to spend the night. A large number of peoplet met Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, who is already in Amritsar and explained their difficulties.

The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister also had meetings with Mr. Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh on the one hand and officers of the Punjab Boundary Force on the other. Then, it is understood, question relating to the disposition of forces and measures adopted to quell disturbances were discussed.

NAYAGARH REFORMS

CUTTACK, August 23 (API).—Constitutional reforms have been announced by the ruler of Nayagarh, in the Eastern Group of States.

Under these reforms two of the three Ministers will be popular representatives and one will be nominated by the ruler. Reserved subjects include foreign affairs, defence, law and order and land revenue.

U. S.-Soviet Deadlock Over Korea

Why Persecute Political Parties? Molotov's Complaint To Marshall

LONDON, August 24 (Reuter).—Moscow Radio today broadcast a letter from M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to Mr. George Marshall United States Secretary of State, complaining that certain political parties in Southern Korea had been "subjected by American Military authorities to persecution contrary to democratic principles."

M. Molotov was replying to Mr. Marshall's note of August 12, in which the United States Secretary of State complained of the continued deadlock over United States-Soviet negotiations on Korea and called on the Joint Commission to "report the State of its deliberation" by August 21, 1947.

On Mr. Marshall's statement that "Korean Government representatives of Democratic parties and social organisations" should not be excluded from consultations on the formation of a provisional Korean Government, provided they were prepared to cooperate, M. Molotov said, it had been agreed that they were to consult only the organisations which fully supported the Moscow decision on Korea.

He added that Russia did not want the commission to consult organisations with only a few hundred members.

"The Soviet Government believes that consultations should be conducted with parties and organisations whose membership exceed 10,000 members," M. Molotov said.

Arrested U. S. Soldiers Released

SEOUL (Korea), August 24 (Reuter).—Three United States Soldiers held by the Soviet authorities in North Korea were released today at Youhyonni and were on their way to Seoul, for questioning by United States Army authorities.

The three men, who were said to be in "excellent shape", were taken into custody on May 12 when making a routine inspection of telephone lines near the 38th Parallel (Boundary between the United States Soviet zone).

Greek Town In Flames

Guerilla Attack Sequel

ATHENS, August 24 (Reuter).—The Greek township of Nigrita, in northern Macedonia, was reported in flames today after an attack by guerillas, the second this week.

Heavy fighting continued throughout the night, despatches from Salonika reported.

Will Khan Saheb Restart His Medical Practice?

PESHAWAR, August 24 (A.P.I.): The outgoing Congress ministers have vacated their official residences in Peshawar and left for their respective homes.

Doctor Khan Sahib, ex-Premier who left for his village this morning told press men before his departure that he had no reaction for the time being. After so much hard work, let me take some rest before I can say something" he added.

Asked whether he intended to restart his medical practice in Peshawar, Doctor Khan Sahib rplied "I am not too old for this."

Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, ex-Finance Minister declined to say anything.

BHOPARDIKAR AND PATIL SPRING BIG SURPRISE

Shirke And Bhide Eliminated In C. C. I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Sunday:—The biggest surprise of this year's Cricket Club of India Badminton Championships was sprung by that young and vigilant Patil-Bhopardikar combination who eliminated a very strong combination in Bhide and Shirke. From the very start the winners set a fast pace and after being down at 7-10 in the first game equalised without conceding another point and won the game at the cost of two more. In the second set with the score at 6-14 against them Bhide and Shirke had half a dozen scoring chances but failed to utilise them except in securing one point. The losers, and particularly Bhide, did not settle down to their usual fast tactics and appeared to be rather tired. They were certainly slower on their feet than their opponents for whom Patil was outstanding with his powerful overhead and excellent reach.

In another grulling encounter, also in the men's doubles, Koppikar and Thackersey eliminated Madgaokar and Rogue Perreira, the scores being 15-3, 6-15, 15-9. It was the better combination of the winners that was effective in the end.

Patwardhan and Mugwe were forced to concede a walk over to their opponents due to the former's injury to his playing arm.

In the mixed event the devises were eliminated by Bhide and Mrs. Dixit, the scores being 15-3, 6-15, 15-9.

The following were the results:

JUNIOR'S BOYS' SINGLES

Kastur beat Jagdish Vora 15-1, 15-0; Dhongade beat Ramesh Sattawala 15-0, 15-3; R. D. Vinawalla beat S. S. Parekh 15-3, 15-1 and N. C. Patgaokar beat M. A. Sampat 15-12, 15-b.

LADIES DOUBLES:—Miss Mumtaz Chinoy and Miss Frene Talyarkhan beat Miss P. D. Shroff and Miss B. Farias 15-5, 15-6; Mrs. Nasikwala and Miss Moloobhoy beat Miss K. Patange and Miss Jadhav 15-6, 15-7 and Mrs. Soman and Miss Nigudkar beat Miss S. Cooper and Miss Z. Hoosein 15-3, 15-0.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpur beat Miss R. Saldhana and J. D'Souza 15-6, 15-2; Miss Nigudkar and V. Madgaokar beat Miss Bagwe and E. M. Fernandes 15-9, 15-8; Mrs. Soman and Shirke beat Miss Cooper and T. de Febour 15-4, 15-3, Miss M. R. Chinoy and P. M. D. Thackersey beat Miss Karanjia and P. G. Desai 15-2, 15-7; Miss Dixit and Bhide beat Mrs. Lewis and Lewis 15-6, 5-15, 15-8 and Mrs. B. Castellino and H. Ferreira w.o. Miss Kamble and L. R. Agaskar.

MEN'S DOUBLES

H. Ferreira and R. D. Shroff beat J. Agnel and T. Fernandes 15-8, 15-5, Koppikar and Thackersey beat V. Madgaokar and Roque Pereira 15-3, 6-15, 15-9; Dinker Rao and Bethangadi beat V. P. Desai and M. Desai 15-4, 15-2; Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat Shirke and Bhide 15-2, 15-7; A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat N. J. Antia and K. M. C. Menon 15-7, 17-14; A. G. Kalyanpur and R. D. Desai beat L. R. Agaskar and V. I. Raikar 15-11, 15-12 and G. S. Bhagwat and C. Dias w.o. G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe.

C.C.I. OPEN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP—1947

FIXTURES FOR MONDAY

COURT NO. I.

JUNIOR BOYS SINGLES

5-00 p.m. Vikram Bhatt vs. Kastur.

LADIES' SINGLES

5-20 p.m. Miss Heranjal vs. Mrs. B Castelino, 5-40 p.m. Mrs. Lewis vs. Miss S. M. Bhat.

MEN'S SINGLES

6-00 p.m. G. Lewis vs. Mahesh Desai, 6-20 p.m. G. P. Shirke vs. V. A. Madgaokar.

MIXED DOUBLES

6-40 p.m. V. G. Bhide and Mrs Dixit vs. Talyarkhan and Mrs. G. Nasikwala.

MEN'S SINGLES

7-00 p.m. Dolly Kumana vs. C. B. Kalappa, 7-20 p.m. Davinder Mohan vs. A. G. Kalyanpur.

COURT NO. II

JUNIOR BOYS' SINGLES

5-0 p.m. R. D. Vimawalla vs. C. T. Shah.

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES

5-20 p.m. P. Killen vs. Miss R. Joseph.

LADIES' SINGLES

5-40 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy vs. Miss T. Bagwe.

MIXED DOUBLES

6-00 p.m. M. N. Desai and Partner vs. Davinder Mohan and Partner.

MEN'S SINGLES

6-20 p.m. S. Dinker Rao vs. P. Nilkanth, 6-40 p.m. R. D. Desai vs. B. R. Agaskar, 7-00 p.m. B. D. Shroff vs. M. S. Shirgaokar, 7-20 p.m. H. Ferreira vs. V. G. Bhide.

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ROVER'S CUP

TRADES PREVAIL OVER DOCKYARDS

Sodden Outfield Affects Play

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TRADES	1
DOCKYARDS	0

In the first match of the Rover's Cup proper Trades prevailed over the Dockyards by the only goal scored during the evening, a beautiful shot by Parab that beat Santiago all ends up. Playing conditions were, however, so atrocious that a kick which normally might have travelled some 50 yards was stopped before it had had reached even a tenth of that distance. Innumerable small puddles made the ground look more like a pond than a field of play. Referee Peniton was, however, justified in not stopping the game as the markings were still visible.

The winners dominated almost throughout the hour's play. Had it not been for lapses on the part of Thomas and Bhimrao they would have scored three instead of the only goal registered. In the second half the winners' forwards had often to wade through almost an inch deep water and good football was subsequently absent. The Trades had an excellent opportunity of scoring in the second half when Robertson beat everybody and beautifully side-stepped Senjiva but made the mistake of passing the ball to Rodrigues who was lying off-side instead of pushing the ball into the net himself.

Sampeys served the Dockyards very well indeed in the centre-half position and turned in a truly magnificent performance under very bad conditions. For the Trades Parab was the outstanding player and helped to initiate many a dangerous move.

THE TEAMS:

TRADES—Sanjiva; Perumal and Rathnam; Sheena, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Matori.

DOCKYARDS — Santiago; Malloo and Dhankodi; Middlecoat, Sampeys and Hussein; Robertson, Alexander, Rodrigues, Beasley and McMurray.

Referee—Major Panton.

Monday evening at 5-4 p.m. Rangers vs. Burmah Shell.

ESSEX'S 380 AGAINST TOURISTS

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, ESSEX Aug. 23. (Reuter): The sound innings of 117 by Crabtree and 98 by S. J. Cray, the opening batsman helped Essex to score 380 against the South African cricket tourists here to-day. The South Africans batted, for one hour without scoring before the close of play.

American Derby

CHICAGO, August 24 (Reuter).—Fervent, son of the 1930 British Derby winner Blenheim, won the 93,250 dollars (£23,300) American Derby run over a mile and a quarter here yesterday.

In a thrilling finish he beat cosmic bomb by a neck with Phalanx third of four runners. Fervent's time of 2 minutes 3|5th seconds knocked 2|5th of a second off the course record established by armed last year.

"FREEDOM'S BATTLE"

How Subhas Bose Waged It

The struggle for India's independence is a thrilling story for the writers and artists to depict for the benefit of posterity. But it seems that enough attention is not paid to this important work by our intelligentsia. It is, however, gratifying that Mr. Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri, a young artist with political background, has issued an illustrated book on I.N.A. containing some remarkable pictures. The book entitled "Freedom's Battle" presents for the first time photographs of Netaji's submarine dash from Berlin to Tokyo. Another feature of this well documented illustrated book is that it tells the story in connected form. "Freedom's Battle" contains numerous photographs and several multi-coloured illustrations, making the book unique of its kind in India. The authenticity of the interesting material is due to the co-operation of men like Mr. Ayer, the Propaganda Minister of the Azad Hind Government, General Bhonsle and many other important officers of the I.N.A. Perusal of the book makes one say of Netaji Bose that "'tis death is dead, not he."

COMMANDO GUARDS FOR ATOMIC PLANTS

WASHINGTON, (IPS) Commando trained guards (at Pound 14 to 20 a week) will protect the American Atomic plants. These ex-commando guards are expected to face physical danger, long hours, severe climates, high altitudes. Strict security measures are being employed by American government to safe guard chemical and war and ammunition plants throughout America.

Indian Independence Day

Wide Attention In Europe

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ZURICH, Aug. 16.

The historic event relating to India of the 15th of August has received wide attention on the European Continent. Important papers in most European States, have brought out lengthy articles in connection with the development. In general the articles confine themselves greatly to an enumeration of the main landmarks on the road of Indian history of the last half a century and to expressions of good wishes for the welfare of the two new Dominions. There are at the same time in different reviews references to the two succession Governments being called upon to tackle hard and varied problems and to what is reported as a remarkable sense of accommodation and capacity for adjustment in a recent period revealed by the top leaders in India. One paper is inclined to see in this also a reaction to an estimate of weakness of the Assembly of the United Nations. Pakistan, views one important paper, has problems even more complicated than the Dominion of India. In paying a tribute to Jinnah for his many striking qualities, including the ability of "convincing others and getting himself convinced", the paper comments: "In many ways at present the most powerful man in the country, Jinnah is now also the victim of his own political career—he has got what he wanted". Certain commentators raise the issue of the development of the political movement more on party lines receiving a stimulus. Nearly all give great weight to an attention for strengthening the Central Governments as a significant factor in the change to a new era.

Obviously the celebrations in London have found lengthy reports, though the Day has been observed in very many towns in several European countries, needless to say, in a less spectacular and formal way. In comments on the celebrations in London, quite a few papers refer to a great diversity of dresses in marked contrast to an uniformity at ceremonial occasions of the nature of other nations. Certain reviewers state of the very noticeable scope allowed for spontaneity. This evidently has come as a surprise to European observers more bound to conventions and accustomed to more regulated procedures at formal functions. Such comments probably also suggest an attention to the development of the department known as "Protocol" in connection with the foreign services of the two new Governments. Several papers point to what the Swiss daily "Gazette de Lausanne" describes as "the impressive atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness in which Hindus, Muslims and British expressed wishes of success and prosperity in a new life at the functions both at the India House and the Lancaster House"

AUGUST 15 WRITTEN IN LETTERS OF GOLD

India League, Dublin, Observes Independence Day

DUBLIN, August 16.

The India League, Dublin celebrated the 15th August 1947 as the day of rejoicing and jubilation. An afternoon reception was held in the Gresham Hotel at 4 p.m. About 200 guests Indians, Irish, British, Americans, Canadians, Egyptians, Africans and Australians were present in the celebrations.

Proceedings of the meetings were opened by a welcome speech by Dr L. P. Choudhry, General Secretary of the India League in which he said that this day of 15th August '47 will be written in letters of gold in the world history. He expressed his sorrow at the secession of certain parts of India from the Union, but he said he has firm belief in a very short time the seceding part will realise the folly and rejoin India.

Mr. Mohammad Rana, the President of the India League, Dublin, unfurled the Flag of Free India amidst loud applause and cheers. He explained the significance of the three colours and the wheel of the Flag.

He regretted that the United India of his dream had not been possible as yet but still he was happy that both India and Pakistan were free today from Foreign domination. He said that as a young Muslim he had firm faith that unity between Pakistan and India will always be maintained and a time will come when the partition boundary will disappear.

He was followed by Dr. Choudhry the General Secretary, who read the official statement issued by the Indian National Congress for the occasion and also the messages from Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, Mr. Mehtab, the Premier of Orissa and Mr. Eamon De Valera, the Prime Minister of Eire.

Then Mr. Cahill, the Lord Mayor of Dublin expressed his happiness at the achievement of Independence by India, and he hoped that it will eventually bring unity and happiness.

Lord Bugby the United Kingdom Representative in Eire said: "Nothing would have induced me to stay away from the celebration. I was for a long time in India, and I think this to be a great day for me. No country can be really prosperous without its own Government."

Deputy Burke, T. D. and Parliamentary Adviser of the India League said in his speech that he claimed himself to be a great friend of Indians and India League, and he was the happiest man today. He recalled the memory of a similar occasion in Ireland some 25 years ago. He closed his speech by three cheers for Independent India.

Mr. Rustamjee, a South African Indian, also spoke on the subject thanking Britain for having agreed to India's just demands.

After the tea Dr. G. C. Pattamayak while proposing a vote of thanks to the honoured guests said that the most salient point in the Indian freedom movement was that India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi used a new technique of non-violence in its struggle for freedom.

The proceedings were closed by Bandemataram song sung by Dr. Dalai and Dr. Bailur.

The meeting ended with the slogans of Jai Hind.

Indian Muslims In Kuching (Borneo) Celebrate Independence Day

(From A Correspondent)

KUCHING (Borneo) (By Mail).

There was fairly a good gathering of Indian Muslims in the Kuching. All-India Muslim League's premises on the 15th inst. Enthusiasm and joyful attitude was found in every one. All were gay with ceremonial dresses. Buffets were served. Prayer was read.

Mr. D. M. Deen, the Secretary of the League, said that the gathering today was to celebrate the 'Great Event" which was freedom to all and to all Indians; It was so great an event in the history of India that there had never been such a great change in all phases of politics and administration as it had resulted to day.

Mr. Deen continued: "The attention has been drawn to the fact that Indians should never be considered to have attained their freedom until the multi-millions of peasants in India have been awakened to their sense of "freedom stage" and their "responsibility"; the entire differences of party feelings and religious fanaticism should be avoided. There should be brought psychological change in their minds which is still far and distant.

Blessed be His Majesty who has approved to the Independence of a nation and long live His Majesty.

Blessed be all the statesmen of India and our beloved leader Mohamad Alli Jinnah.

Long live Mohamad Alli Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, "the Garden of Heaven".

INDEPENDENCE DAY AND TALCHER STATE

Several Persons Including Orissa Govt. Employee Arrested

CUTTACK, August 23 (API).—Reports from Talcher show that some arrests have been made in the State in connection with the Independence Day celebbrations. An Orissa Government employee is said to be among the arrested.

Some State officials are also reported to have been suspended from service for their activities in connection with meetings held during the Independence Day celebrations.

Victory By Offensive Action Only

Hitler's Conviction In 1939: Conference With German Staff Officers

LONDON, August 23 (Reuter).—Hitler, in November 1939, told his senior staff officers that Germany would win the war "by offensive action alone" and dismissed neutrality questions as "irrelevant in case of victory," captured German documents on the "Fuehrer's Conference" published by the British Admiralty today showed.

In a report on November 25, 1939, Hitler gave his senior staff officers an evaluation of the strength and intentions of nearly every nation in Europe as he saw it after the fall of Poland.

Taking every country individually, Hitler's report stated: "Russia: She is at present not capable of action, as long as Stalin is in power, it is certain that she will adhere strictly to the pact made.

"The Duce is adhering to his plan of building up a large Roman Empire. As soon as Germany's military situation appears more favourable, it is expected that Italy will come in actively on the side of Germany.

BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS

"Great Britain: She is determined on a war of extermination against Germany. At present she is not sufficiently armed.

"France: She has a fairly well-trained army but is not equipped for modern warfare.

"Conclusions: At present there is definite military superiority on the part of Germany. Germany has no military obligations in the East. For the first time in 50 years a war on one front is possible.

"If Germany takes a defensive attitude her situation will gradually deteriorate not only from a military point of view but also in foreign policy. Victory can be achieved by offensive action alone.

"Decision: By means of an offensive action in the West and an advance into the area of the French Channel coast, we must seek to obtain favourable strategic bases for an offensive war against Britain by submarine, mines and aircraft.

"Neutrality questions are irrelevant in the case of victory," the document said.

MYSTERY OF SINKING OF 'ATHENIA' UNRAVELLED

'Excited' Nazi U. Boat Commander Does It!

LONDON, August 23. (Reuter): A German U-boat commander, "overexcited by the sudden declaration of war" was responsible for the sinking at night of the American liner, "Athenia", 200 miles west of the "Hebrides" on the 1st day of the war, (September 3, 1939) according to captured naval documents known as "The Fuehrer Conference", released here today by the Admiralty.

At first, the German naval staff did not believe the British reports of the sinking, the document stated, because U-boats at that time maintained radio silence and there were no means of immediately checking up what had happened. The matter was, however, reported to Herr Hitler who, on the advice of his naval staff, denied German responsibility and accused Mr. Churchill—the First Lord of the Admiralty— of attempting to engineer atrocity stories against Germany.

The mystery was finally solved when, on his return to base, it was ascertained that Lt. Lemp, Commander of the Submarine, 7-30 had sunk the "Athenia". He pleaded that he was over-excited by the sudden declaration of war and that he opened his secret orders only a few hours before the torpedoing.

He was severely reprimanded for his action, and he had received orders to observe the strictest secrecy. Very few officers were informed of the truth.

U.30 was "paid off" in the autumn of 1940, her officers and some of her ratings subsequently commissioning U-110. This U-boat was sunk on May 9, 1941. Lemp did not survive.

INDO-BR. GOODWILL AND CULTURAL MISSION TO INDIA

With the assistance of its friends in India and of different societies interested in its objects, the Mission intends to pursue in its tour throughout India the following programme which was presented at the public meeting held at Kingsway Hall on March 29, at which Roy Walker (author) presided, and Reginald Sorensen, M.P. and the members of the Mission spoke:—

(1) To arrange Fellowship meals based on vegetarianism, acceptable to all, for the representatives of the different cultures extant in India, with a view to facilitating closer contact and friendly exchange of ideas with them.

(2) To organise special meetings with the help of the leaders of different faiths, in order to grasp the deeper aspects of the various cultures.

(3) To meet philosophers, scientists, politicians, economists, educationists, artists, social reformers, journalists and other distinguished people of India.

(4) To pay visits to Mosques, Churches, Temples and other places of worship in order to show respect for all faiths.

(5) To visit cultural institutions, museums, historic sites and places of cultural importance with a view to studying the cultural traditions of India.

(6) To present to the Indian public the basic ideas of the societies forming the Mission, through informal gatherings and public meetings, and to discuss the cultural and social idealism of Britain and India.

(7) To exchange views with the representatives of the political, social and cultural groups and associations in India.

(8) To study the child welfare, food reform and animal welfare activities of India.

(9) To make contact with the organisations of women, students, peasants and workers, and to study the conditions of Indian village life.

(10) To seek the hospitality of like-minded people of different communities in order to come into intimate association with Indian family life.

Peter Fraser On Empire Conference Task

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), Aug. 23 (Reuter): Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, said today before leaving for Canberra to attend the Empire Conference on Janan that it was wrong to think that the conference was a "line up" of the British Commonwealth against other nations.

The Conference was to prepare for the drafting of the Japanese Peace Treaty and was aimed solely at promoting peace and co-operation among all nations bordering the Pacific, limiting Japan's war potential and ensuring that Japanese industries were directed towards peaceful ends and human welfare, he declared.

Pant Wants Govt. Servants To Be Missionaries

LUCKNOW, August 22, (A. P. I.) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the U. P. addressing Gazetted Officers of the U. P. Government in the Civil Secretariat on Thursday indicated the duties of Government servants in the new administrative set-up of the Province.

Pandit Pant said: "Now you are not working for the sake of remuneration alone but for the service of the country. Remuneration is to be no criterion of service. Whatever the salary, every individual has to make full use of his abilities for the advancement of the country. Your pay is just an honorarium. Government servants are to be the missionaries of public service".

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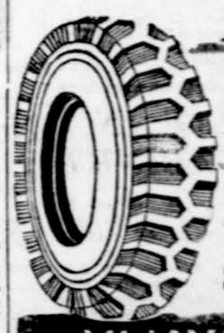
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Hightide 08-08, 18-07, Lowtide 00-28, 14-15.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATION AT 3 P.M. (B.T.).

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Free exhibition of film called "Safeguarding Milk for Millions" to the public particularly to the persons interested in Milk trade at Sir Chunilal Mehta Boys Scout Hut along Esplanade Road, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.).

PRAGATI MANDAL: Lecture on "The Progress of Indian Civilisation" in Hindi at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, today (Monday) at 8 p.m. by Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan.

Entrance fee: annas four. Passes at the office of the Mandal, or at the hall on the day of the meeting from 6-30 p.m.

INDO-ARAB CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Dr. H. F. al-Hamdani on the "Beginnings of Modern Arabic Literature" at 5-45 P.M. (S.T.) at Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road.

AT YOU TO-DAY: Brain's Bank at YOU to-day (Monday) at Cama Hall at 6-15 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN: ART EVENING today (Monday) at 6-15 P.M. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Mr. Amberkar, the chairman of the Art Society of India will deliver a public lecture on "Imagination and Fancy in Art."

F.S.U. EXHIBITION: The exhibition Education and Character Training in the USSR shown at Podar College last May will be on view again at the Laxmi Baug, Bhatwadi, Girgaum, from 25th to 31st August, 1947.

The F.S.U. will have the privilege of the exhibition being opened by the first woman visitor at 6-30 p.m. today. The first hundred visitors to the exhibition on the opening day will be presented with packets of literature on the Soviet Union.

The exhibition will remain open daily from 6 to 9-30 p.m., on Saturday from 3 to 9-30 p.m. and on Sunday the 31st August (last day) from 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 to 9-30 p.m.

THE UNITED PARSI ASSOCIATION: The United Parsi Association will hold its second annual Elocution Competition on 18th September 1947. It will be open to boys and girls of all comfunities upto the age of 18. They may include school and college going students. Entrance Fee will be Re. 1/- per competitor. Entrance Close at mid-day on Wednesday 10th September 1947. All Entries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries United Parsi Association, C/o. The President, Ahmed Manzil, Warden Rd. Subject: "What Independence means to me and what I shall do for my Country." Each Competitor will be allowed seven minutes only. The first prize will be Rs. 50, the second and third prizes will be Rs 30 and Rs. 20 respectively. There will also be several consolation prizes. The date, place for the seats and the names of the judges will be announced later.

CIBA'S STRIKE CALLED OFF: The CIBA workers who were on strike since 5th inst. will resume work today (Monday).

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY: The General Secretary, Punjab National Bank Employees' Union, Bombay writes:

The Executive Committee of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd. Employees' Union which met on 9-8-47 formulated a Charter of Rights for Bank Employees, out of which some demands are as follows:—

Salary: (a) Starting basic salary for clerks: Rs. 90 plus Rs. 50 D.A. plus Rs. 25 Local Allowance total Rs. 165 per mensem. (b) Grade: 90-10-240-15-300. (c) Starting basic salary for Peons: Rs. 50 plus Rs. 50 D.A. plus Rs. 15 Local Allowance, total Rs. 115 per mensem. (d) Grade 50-5-Rs. 125.

Working Hours: (a) On week days 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with one hour's interval. (b) Saturdays: 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. with half an hour interval.

Overtime: Double the rate of normal wages for over-time work beyond the working hours should be paid.

BOMBAY, August 24 (A.P.I.): More than 1,200 Haj pilgrims, including a family of fifty, embarked the pilgrim ship Islami' for Jedda today. Among the pilgrims are twenty-three infants.

DR. SASTRY FOR WORLD STATISTICAL CONGRESS

Dr. N. S. R. Sastry, Director of Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, is invited to attend the World Statistical Congress which is being held at Washington in September under the auspices of the International Statistical Institute. He is deputed by the Reserve Bank of India to attend the Congress and is leaving Bombay by plane (T.W.A.) on the 25th instant.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville entertained N.C.O.s and men of the 1st Bn., Somerset Light Infantry.

His Excellency and Lady Colville dined with Major-General and Mrs. R. Richardson at Gun House, Colaba.

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Photo of the Honourable Mr. MANGALDAS PAKVASA Governor-designate of C. P. & Berar leaving Bombay by special plane placed at his disposal by Mistri Airways. On extreme right is Mr. J. M. AKHANEY, Chairman Mistri Airways. On extreme left is Mr. M. U. PAREKH, Deputy General Manager.

LOOK TO FUTURE, NOT THE PAST

Mr. Kunte Appeals For Constructive Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, August 23.

"If there is any subject nation which has achieved freedom without armed revolt and bloodshed, it is India" said Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay's Prime Minister, speaking on "Present-day Politics" before a large gathering at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, last night. Continuing Mr. Kunte said that after the 15th of August, they became—absolutely free and independent although their Muslim brethren chose to break away from them and founded a new State. It was no use regretting on this unhappy event as the separation had take place by a referendum of the representatives of the communities concerned. If two brothers chose to live apart but in an amicable spirit, it should not cause any sorrow—although they would have very much liked to live together as before. The partition of Bengal and Punjab had token place because the—non-Muslim minorities both these provinces wanted it.

Now that the administration of the country was in their hands, they must forget all events that took place prior to 15th August and apply their minds vigorously to strengthen the hands of their chose leaders in making the country strong and self-sufficient. It was only in this way that they would get enough to eat and clothe themselves and black-marketting would be brought to book. If, however, they found that—their leaders failed them, they could eject them from their places of authority and send others who will do their bidding.

Agricultural Exhibition In Bombay

BOMBAY, August 22, (A. P. I.): A free India agricultural and industrial exhibition sponsored by the Agri-Horticultural Society will be held in Bombay in December. The exhibition, with which the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, is associating itself, is intended to cover the agricultural and industrial life of India and allied spheres of national life on a small scale, and to present to the public an account of the resources and potentialities of the country. The agricultural section of the exhibition will be organised with the assistance of the respective department of the Bombay Government and will be devoted to problems of agri-horticulture, milk nutrition, pest and manure.

The Prohibition Department of the Provincial Government will make use of the exhibition for propaganda and slimination of the drink evil.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, August 25.
BOMBAY—1.

243.7 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haripada Chaudhari (Flute par Bhairaon) 8-45 Bhaskerrao Amembal (Vocal) 9-0 Kamalabai Barodekar (Vocal).

12-0 p.m. Programme of interest to women (H.U. and E.) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch hour Music 4-20 Krishnakumar V. Desai (Bhimpalas) 4-45 Air Bhajan Mandali (Bhajan, Kabir) 5-0 Haripada Chaudhari (Flute par Multani) 5-15 G. T. Tilak (Jaitshree) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Bhaskarrao Amembal (Bhajan aur Abhang) 6-30 Krishnakumar V. Desai (Puria Dhanashree) 7-0 G. S. Yellapurkar (Pad) 7-15 Haripada Chaudhari (Flute par Kafi) 7-30 Review of books in Gujarati by Umashankar Joshi 7-45 Geet 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 G. T. Tilak (Bhoop) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 On To Debate Journalists are all alarmists. Chairman: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, K. C. Sen For Raman K. Desai, Jamshed, J.' Bhabha and Sorab Vimadalal against: K. Srinivasan, Tapan Gupta and Ado Marzban 10-15 S/W An American Sketch-Book, a Variety Programme of Songs typically American compared and presented by Lee Clerk. 10-35 G. T. Tilak (Kedar) 11-0 close.

LATE MR. M. S. NAMJOSHI

Mr. Moreshwar Shivram Namjoshi died on Thursday 26th June, 1947 in Bombay. He was an old man of 72 and death was not premature. He was in harness and working to the last. He was serving in the Maratha High School and began attending school when it reopened on June 9 after the summer vacation. But it seems he had worked himself enough and could do so no more. He and death rushed towards each other as it were.

He was born in 1876. He was a native of the Ratnagiri district where he spent his childhood and had his school education. His father Mr. Shivram Mahadeo Namjoshi was a prominent pleader of Ratnagiri of those days and was once the president of the Ratnagiri Municipality. Mr. Moreshwar Namjoshi was a son-in-law of Mr. Mahadeo Shivram Gole, ex-principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an editor of the "Kesari" of those days.

AN EDUCATIONIST

Mr. Namjoshi had appeared for the B.A. examination but failed. He entered Government service as a secondary teacher in 1907 and was posted at Nasik where he served for three years. In 1911 he came to Bombay and passed the S.T.C.D. (a diploma parallel to present day B.T.). Then he was posted at the Ratnagiri High School where served till February 1921, when he resigned as a non-co-operator. He was made the Head Master of the National School at Ratnagiri, started by the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee. He worked in that capacity for two years. After that he spent five years in indifferent conditions. In 1927 he went to Barsi where he worked for five years as the Head Master of Sulakhe's N. E. School. In 1932 he went to Modnimb and worked for five years in the Uma Vidyalaya which got a great spurt because of his endeavours there. But even so he was not to have satisfaction of an achievement. He could not get along with the directors of the institution and left in 1937. In 1937 he tried to conduct a private hostel at Modnimb and in 1938 one in Barsi. Both attempts came to nought. In 1939 he came to Bombay and served at the Saraswati School and Maratha High School.

He was an idealist and an educationist to the core. He had a dream of an ideal educational system of education and of a model institution, to found one such he struggled throughout his life. He was a political and economic thinker also. He wrote and published a book in Marathi in 1924, 'Great War and Swaraj'. He believed that the Allies' victory in 1918 was the result of beneficial principles out of which was 'born India's Swaraj. He believed that the second world war not only did not belie his thesis but confirmed it. H. M. G.'s plan of June 3 gave him great satisfaction at a time when he was nearing his death. He wrote and published another book, also in Marathi, in 1935. 'Our Reconstruction'. Therein he propounded his theme of a Village High School, as the nucleus of a co-operative self-sufficient socio-economic life for the villagers which safeguarded them from exploitation, poverty and consequent miseries.

Independence Numbers

In a previous issue of the 'Chronicle we referred to a large number of special Independence Day issues of dailies and other periodicals. We have subsequently received special Independence Numbers of "National Standard" (Bombay), "Social Welfare" (Bombay) "Liberator" (New Delhi) "Forward" (Calcutta) "Jame Jamshed" (Bombay) and also the combined Independence and Id number of "Ansari" (Delhi).

Mr. Jagannath Vasudev Mehta of Ahmedabad has just published an album containing eight beautifully printed protographs of Mahatma Gandhi's tour in Bihar. The album is called "Rashtra Pita Gandhiji" Kaka Kalelkar writes a foreword to the album.

WHY HINDUSTANI MUST BE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Because India Is A Composite Nation And State, Says Jawaharlal

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay was held at the Hall of the Aryan Education Society High School, Girgaon on Sunday to celebrate the Independence Day. Pandit Sunderlalji presided on the occasion.

The proceedings started with 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara' by the pupils of the Wadia Wachha Girls School, Dadar and a small playlet in Hindustani was also enacted by the same batch of girls.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Thereafter Mrs. Kulsum Sayani read out the following messages:—From Mahatma Gandhi:—"I believe entirely that not Hindi, highly Sanskritised written in the Nagari character nor Urdu, highly Persianised written in the Urdu character can ever be the link between two or more communities in India. It can only be Hindustani which is a fusion of the two forms robbed of their artificial character and written either in the Nagari, or the Urdu character. This natural fusion has been going on for many years and like all natural processes it has been slow but none the less sure".

From Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—"Many years ago the National Congress decided to encourage Hindustani as the National Language of India. I think that this was a wise decision from every point of view. Perhaps I am partial to Hindustani because it is my language. But my opinion is based on wider considerations.

Hindustani must essentially be the language generally spoken or simply written by most people using it. That means that it must represent the various sources which have gone to make it and it must not be too Sanskritised or too Persianised, which would divorce it from large masses of people.

It is true that Hindi and Urdu have developed separate literary forms although essentially they are one and the same language. There is no need to suppress or discourage any of these literary forms, although many of them are highly artificial and beyond the conception of the average person. No great language can grow up if it is based on literary coteries although such literary groups naturally influence the growth of language.

Language cannot be forced. It has to grow. We can, however help it to grow in a particular direction. I think that we should attempt to develop a language in our speech and writing which is something between the two extreme literary forms and which for convenience has come to be known as Hindustani.

India is a composite nation and State. If India is to become great she will have to retain this composite character and be receptive to ideas and influence from outside, while adhering to its own fundamental genius. Hindustani is a peculiar and significant development of the synthesis which has been so characteristic of Indian life and culture. It can draw from many rich sources and become very soon. I think, a powerful and expressive language, I hope therefore, that it will be encouraged".

MAULANA AZAD'S MESSAGE

From Maulana Azad:—"I am very much pleased to find that the Hindustani Prachar Sabha is carrying out its work with great zest. As regards language and script we must all adhere to the decision made by the Indian National Congress—the decision, namely that Hindustani, written in Devnagri and Urdu scripts should be the National Language.

I am quite certain that your Sabha will render a great service to the country if it continues to carry on its work with full determination and vigour".

From Mr. Morarji Desai:—"It would have given me great pleasure to be present at the meeting. I believe that Hindustani alone should be the National Language of India and it should be written in both scripts and a propaganda to this effect should be carried on. It is the duty of every Indian that he should make use of Hindustani alone for purposes of inter-provincial communications and should accept both the scripts. I wish you all success in your work".

From Mr. S. K. Patil:—"The National Language of India must be Hindustani written in both the scripts Devnagri and Urdu. No communal considerations or temporary reactions should blind us to the paramount necessity of having a simple mass language which a large majority of people can easily understand. Hindustani is such a language. Indian National Congress stands committed to this language by its constitution. There are millions of Hindus in the North whose script is Urdu. Urdu script is not a monopoly of Muslims. It is a common script of Hindus and Muslims in the North. Let there be freedom to people to use the script with which they are familiar. I am sure when the dust raised by communal strife and which has temporarily blinded, is laid, the people of India will realise that Hindustani is and ought to be the 'lingua franca' of the new Indian Union".

Pandit Sunderlalji dwelt at great length on the advantages of Hindustani. He emphasised on the use of a common language and said that unity could only be restored by a common language and that language could be no other than Hindustani written in both scripts. This was the language he said that was understood by people of all communities and religions.

In his presidential speech Pandit Sunderlalji also affirmed that Hindustani alone could be called the National Language of India. He added that root cause of the present division of the country was attributable to the narrow-mindedness of a few Hindus.

DR. GRADY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Henry Grady, U.S. Ambassador to India arrived this evening by air from Delhi. Dr. Grady is expected to stay in the city for six days. He will meet businessmen and Government officials during the course of his stay. He will address the Bombay Rotary Club on Tuesday.

Refugees Relief Committee For Kashmir

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), August 22 (API).—Begum Abdulla, wife of the Kashmir Nationalist Leader, Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla and President of the Central Food Committee and Peace Committee of the National Conference, has formed a Refugee Relief Committee to provide relief to refugees, who have entered Kashmir State following disturbances in the Punjab.

Begum Abdulla has appointed another Committee to implement the resolutions of the Peace Committee which propagate communal harmony and dispell rumours.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, August 23. (A.P.I.): A scheme to rehabilitate 100 000 refugees in Delhi is under the consideration of the Delhi Provincial Administration.

The scheme envisages the construction of new buildings in new and Old Delhi municipal areas, use of vacant military barracks and erection of hutments.

A Bureau known as the "Exchange of Property office" will be set up to enable exchange of immovable properties between non-Muslims coming From Pakistan and Muslims wishing to settle there.

If this mentality still continued the country would find itself into still smaller groups. The only solution of this complex problem was a common language and that was nothing else but pure and simple Hindustani written in both scripts—Devnagri and Urdu.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) The National Language of India is and must be Hindustani written in both Devnagri and Urdu scripts.

Copies of the above resolution be sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher and all the other members of the Constituent Assembly.

Misha,' To Another Pakistan Special

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

Owing to the derailment of another Pakistan Special train between Lahore and Amritsar, the exodus of Pakistan Government staff from Delhi to Karachi has now been suspended. Mr. Nawab Ali, Special Officer of the Pakistan Government, has air-dashed to Lahore to see things for himself and arrange for the resumption of Pakistan Specials as soon as conditions in the Punjab return to normal.

Uptil now, 13 special trains have reached here from Delhi bringing about 8,000 clerks and their family members. Amongst these, 2,000 clerks have come alone, they being either bachelors or have left their families in Delhi or at native places.

Construction work for the quarters as well as offices is being carried on vigorously and till all the quarters are ready, these people have been accommodated in Schools which have been requisitioned for the purpose with the result the school-boys have got a compulsory holiday for a month.

PAKISTAN POSTAL STAMPS

Design for the new Pakistan Postal stamps is now ready and bears only a crescent and star with the words 'Pakistan' underneath. There will be no effigy on these stamps.

These new stamps are expected to be ready by the next year and for different denominations, separate colours will be used. Size of the Pakistan stamps will remain the same as at present.

AIR SQUADRON BEING TRANSFERRED FROM PAKISTAN

Transfer of Indian Air Squadrons till now stationed in Waziristan and Peshawar (Pakistan area) has now begun and the first batch passed through on way to Poona. These air force personnel with their families and baggage were on board R.I.A.F. Dakota planes.

Some of these Squadrons are to be stationed in Poona while the remaining will be kept in Cawnpore and Agra.

Civic Address To Quaid-e-Azam

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

The Municipal Corporation of Karachi will present a civic address to Quaid-e-Azam Mohommedali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, on Monday next.

A reception by the Mayor on the occasion has also been arranged.

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SUCH A LITTLE MAKES
FRESH CLEANSING FOAM

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 24 (API).—Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June, 1947, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on Sunday 24th August 1947: Ahmedabad 89 76 1.6 14.8 minus 8.1, Ahmednagar 83 71 T 11.9 plus 1.2, Allahabad 92 79 0.1 25.1 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 85 75 1.9 39.7 minus 14.2, Calcutta 90 78 1.4 38.0 plus 3.4, Delhi 93 90 4.8, minus 11.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 75 71 0.9 19.0 plus 4.5, Indore 79.73 0.3 22.3 minus 1.0, Karachi 86 81 0 1.2 minus 4.1, Lahore nil Lucknow 94 79 0 35.8 plus 10.3, Madras 89 79 0 0 7.5 minus 1.3, Mysore 77 68 0.1 6.7 minus 0.3, Patna 95 81 0 22.6 minus 0.8, Peshawar nil, Poona 82 72 0.2 13.9 minus 0.1, Sholapur 82 72 0.5 19.0 plus 7.6, Simla 66 58 T 19.6 minus 17.1, Srinagar nil, Surat 87 76 0.5 15.1 minus 17.0.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, the 24th August, 1947:

The day's bay depression is centred this morning about 50 miles south-east of sandheads. It is moving in a north-easterly direction and is likely to pass inland tonight through the Meghna. Rainfall has been widespread in Bengal, Orissa, West Rajputana, West Central India, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in Assam, the West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujerat, East Central India, The East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and along the North Madras coast. Showers have also occurred at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, the West Central Provinces and South-West Madras.

Forecast until the 25th evening: Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Malabar and along the belt from the Konkan and Gujerat to the United Provinces. Showers will occur locally in North Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East Central Provinces and Mysore and at a few stations in the East Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province and the rest of Madras Presidency

Heavy Rainfall Warning: —Locally heavy rain will occur in east Gujerat, West Central India, over and near Kumaon Hills, in South Bengal and the North-East Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Liberty, like reason, does not exist or manifest itself except by the constant didain of its own works; it perishes as soon as it is filled with self-approval. That is why humor has always been a characteristic of philosophical and liberal genius, the seat of the human spirit, the irresistible instrument of progress.—Proudhon.

The Bombay Chronicle

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Sir George Cunningham, has lost little time in fulfilling the expectations of the Pakistan Government and in justifying the faith with which he was brought from retirement, back to the scenes of his earlier gubernatorial activities, namely, the North-West Frontier Province. He has, as he himself says, "dismissed" the Khan Sahib Ministry and, we have no doubt, he must have derived great satisfaction from his first act as the new Governor settling thus some old scores which he cannot have forgotten. The action of the Governor is clearly unconstitutional and since it involves inspiration by, or at least approval of, the Pakistan Government, it is not a good augury for the future because it is a manifestation of dictatorship rather than of democracy. The plea would be that the Khan Sahib Ministry had lost popular support as shown by the result of the Referendum. But that is a palpably wrong and disingenious argument. The Referendum was made to the electorate on an entirely different issue and most certainly not on whether or not the Ministry enjoyed the confidence of the electorate as against some other alternative. In fact, the question of confidence in the Ministry was not involved in the Referendum at all.

But the main objective of Sir George Cunningham and the Karachi Central Government is no secret to any one in Pakistan or India. It is, on the one hand, to throw out the Khan Sahib Ministry and keep it out and on the other to bring in a League Ministry and keep it in. The strategy, too, is clear. The next elections whenever they come should be held under the aegis of a League Government fully supported in its activities in conducting the elections by the Governor. In the meantime, a League Ministry can carry on and prepare the general ground in every way against the Khudai Khidmatgars and the demands of the Pukhtoons, just as a previous League Ministry had been kept in office and power without a majority in the Legislature for a long time by Sir George Cunningham himself. It is not for nothing that he has been summoned back! One cannot really condemn Sir George Cunningham. He was presented with a personal and a patriotic opportunity and he has gladly accepted it. He can gratify prejudices and grudges in this "return match" with Khudai Khidmatgars. And, even more important, he has been enabled to show to the world, that even after freedom, too, it was found necessary to reimport for governing the North-West Frontier Province of free Pakistan a retired member of the I.C.S. and a Britisher, the representative of that British policy towards the Pathan and Tribesmen which was always condemned by every Indian and every Musalman; including Qaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah himself. Sir George Cunningham, the chosen of the Muslim League, becomes thus an ironical vindication of the alleged "Pax Brittanica" imposed so long and with such grievous consequences on the Pathans of the North-West Frontier Province and the Tribal area.

One cannot, as we have said, blame Sir George Cunningham for accepting the invitation to return and govern the Province or for resuming his work where he had left off. But the surprise is that the free Government of Pakistan should either have failed to realise the humiliating irony or, if it did realise, to have so deliberately courted it. What an exhibition for the edification of the world and for amusement of British defenders of the old policy regarding the lands of the Pathan! There is another and a practical aspect to the importation of Sir George Cunningham and to the adoption under his direction of the present strategy against the Khudai Khidmatgars. That relates to the Pukhtoon movement. Every effort has to be made to check the movement from spreading and to defeat it at the polls. Repression is an easy temptation as an escape from realities and it is possible to influence elections. But even ordinary commonsense, and if not commonsense, at least glaring experience should warn a Government that no popular movement can be suppressed by force or by unconstitutional subterfuges. It is only intensified and sharpened And all the more so, in the case of the Frontier and the Tribal area where, with the Pukhtoon movement having caught the fancy of the Pathans, the situation is already delicate enough for the infant Pakistan Government. But the Government is actually provoking a fire to play with it. It is a great pity. For the consequences may be very grave, indeed.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome News

It is a cheerful bit of news that comes from Indore. This State of less than a thousand square miles in area and less than a million and half population, was, only a few weeks ago, causing a bit of headache. The ruler of the State was one of those who had been dazzled by the illusory charms of "Independence" outside the Indian Union. Even a deputation of a few of the members of the Princely order, who had combined wisdom with patriotism in signing the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Dominion, could not, it was reported, wean their Indore brother from his infatuation. But now it is all out on the other side. Indore has signed the Instrument of Accession and joined the Indian Union. Mr. R. H. Horton, Prime Minister of Indore, and his other European colleagues have been relieved of their office. An Indian will now be appointed Prime Minister. What is more, Mr. Horton, in his parting message, announced that the departments of Food, Civil Supplies, Education and Agriculture would be entrusted to non-official Ministers. As if that was not enough the young Maharaja Holkar, who seems to be a whole-hogger, has received a deputation of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal and assured them of his intention to establish full responsible Government in the State. And this assurance has satisfied the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal, which has now decided not to launch any movement as contemplated earlier. We hope the example of Indore will prove infectious.

Kleffens Hits India

Nobody in India is happy about the ugly communal disturbances. On the contrary everybody with any public spirit or even common sense is deeply sorry and ashamed about these incidents. The energies of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan are bent on putting an end to them. Every public leader of India, from Mahatma Gandhi downwards, is also harnessing all the influence he has with the people for the same purpose. Yet India cannot let the remarks of Dr. Van Kleffens, the Dutch Representative on the Security Council regarding what he chose to call "race riots" in India, go unchallenged. Dr. P. P. Pillai, India's representative, was quite right in describing Van Kleffens' comparison as "quite gratuitous and irrelevant." One can understand that Dr. Kleffens found himself in a desperate position. He had a very bad case. Even his Anglo-American friends, despite their undoubted sympathy, were not equal to blatantly and openly championing or defending Dutch aggression in Indonesia. In fact the Dutch themselves seem to be in two minds about it. Dr. Kleffens had, therefore, to resort to some device or other to sidetrack the issue. If, incidentally, he could score a point at the expense of India, which has played such a prominent part in thwarting Dutch designs, the opportunity was to be welcomed.

Asia Will Not Tolerate

At the same time Dr. Kleffens tried to present his case like a clever lawyer. The conflict in Indonesia, he tried to argue, was like the Indian riots. It was a purely domestic matter. Only the two combatants belonged to two different races. That fact, by itself, could not give any jurisdiction to the Security Council. Both the arguments and the analogy are completely wrong. In India, there is no conflict between people of two races. Most of them are all of the same race. Secondly, the riots are not backed by Governments; but are happening despite the best efforts of the Governments to stop them. The action of the Dutch in Indonesia is condemned not because the Dutch are men of a different race, but because they are aliens. If the same deeds were done on a European people, it would be equally wrong. What is condemned is the fact that the Netherlands is trying to wage a colonial war. Even Dr. Kleffens cannot suggest that the Dutch belong to Indonesia, that they claim it as their own, that they are nationals of these islands. Such a claim is preposterously absured. They are total aliens, who have no business in Indonesia and whose only right to be there is of predatory conquest. What India and Asia are fighting against is the use of the army in Asia by a European country. As Dr. Pillai put it, this is "an outrage against Asiatic sentiments and if other members of the United Nations tolerate it, then the United Nations cease to be."

Good Luck Philosophy

Philosophy may have been the headache of the many and the profession of the few but it has also been the pastime of a small and select company. And literature, in this connection, has always been close to philosophy. Many a king and conqueror, has, in the evening of his life, shown a partiality to philosophical dissertations just as, in his youth, he may have revelled in the chase. Not a few rulers under the influence of the heavenly cup or the powerful fumes of opium, riggled and rhymed and produced what his courtiers repeatedly assured him was the last word in poetic perfection. Sir C. P. Ramswami Iyer, who was once a brilliant and stout-hearted secretary of the Congress, who spiralled to fame and fortune through yeoman's service to Lord Willingdon, imperialist of imperialists, who till the other day pleaded, argued and fought for the independence of a ruler and a State of which he was not subject, has now decided to dedicate his undoubted talents to the service of philosophy and literature. This, however, as he tactfully reminds us, is not a case of love at first sight. He recalls, how once before (was it not sometime after he had carried out only too well his duties as the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Travancore forces at the battle of Shertalai?) he had tendered his resignation as Dewan to devote himself wholly to literary and philosophical pursuits in which he has always been deeply interested. But duty, stern and unbending called him—the duty of serving Travancore, of piloting that beloved land of his to the safe haven of independence. His object is now achieved. So he has declared and who dares say 'no'. And philosophy and literature which have fearfully waited in the corner lest they should altogether miss him must now be feeling greatly relieved. They are now in for a spell of great good luck.

INDIA'S SUPREME COURT

Its Constitution & Powers

The following is the report of the "Ad hoc" Committee on Supreme Court appended to the report of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to consider the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court have the honour to submit this our report.

2. We consider the question under the following heads:

I. Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

II. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Court.

III. Ancillary powers of the Court.

IV. Constitution and strength of the Court.

V. Qualifications and mode of appointment of judges.

VI. Tenure of office and conditions of service of judges.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF SUPREME COURT.

3. A Supreme Court with jurisdiction to decide upon the constitutional validity of acts and laws can be regarded as a necessary implication of any federal scheme. This jurisdiction need not however belong exclusively to the Supreme Court. Even under the existing Indian Constitution, the question of the validity of acts and laws is permitted to be raised in any court whenever that question arises in a litigation before that court.

4. A Supreme Court for certain purposes being thus a necessity, we consider that the Court may well be given the following additional powers under the new India Constitution:—

(a) Exclusive jurisdiction in disputes between the Union and a Unit or between one Unit and another.

5. The Supreme Court is the best available forum for the adjudication of such disputes and its jurisdiction should be exclusive.

(b) Jurisdiction with respect to matters arising out of treaties made by the Union.

6. The treaty-making power belongs to the Union as part of the subject of 'Foreign Affairs'. It would therefore be appropriate to invest the Supreme Court of the Union with jurisdiction to decide finally, though not necessarily in the first instance, upon all matters arising out of treaties including extradition between the Union and a foreign State. At this stage we do not deal with inter-unit extradition, because this will depend upon the ultimate distribution of powers between the Union and the Units.

(c) Jurisdiction in respect of such other matters within the competence of the Union as the Union Legislature may prescribe.

7. If the Union Legislature is competent to legislate on a certain matter, it is obviously competent to confer judicial power in respect of that matter on a tribunal of its own choice; and if it chooses the Supreme Court for the purpose, the Court will have the jurisdiction so conferred.

(d) Jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

8. Clause 22 of the draft of the Fundamental Rights provides that the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of fundamental rights is guaranteed. We think, however, that it is undesirable to make the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such matters exclusive. The citizen will practically be denied these fundamental rights if, whenever they are violated, he is compelled to seek the assistance of the Supreme Court as the only Court from which he can obtain redress. Where there is no other Court with the necessary jurisdiction, the Supreme Court should have it; where there is some other Court with the necessary jurisdiction, the Supreme Court should have appellate jurisdiction, including powers of revision.

(e) General appellate jurisdiction similar to that now exercised by the Privy Council.

9. Under the new Constitution the jurisdiction of the Privy Council as the ultimate appellate authority will disappear and it is obviously desirable that a similar jurisdiction should now be conferred on the Supreme Court. So far as the British Indian Units are concerned, this jurisdiction should be co-extensive with the present jurisdiction of the Privy Council. As regards the Indian State units, there are at least two classes of cases where, in the interests of uniformity, it is clearly desirable that the final decision should rest with the Supreme Court, namely,

(1) cases involving the interpretation of a law of the Union, and

(2) cases involving the interpretation of a law of a Unit other than the State concerned.

Sir B. Lo Mitter suggests that such uniformity can be obtained either by invoking the appellate authority of the Supreme Court or by a reference of the particular issue to the Supreme Court. Cases involving the constitutional validity of a law of the Union or of any Unit have already been dealt with; they will all necessarily fall within the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

10. It will also of course, be open to any Indian States Unit to confer by special agreement additional jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court in respect of such matters as may be specified therein.

ADVISORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

11. There has been considerable difference of opinion amongst jurists and political thinkers as to the expediency of placing on the Supreme Court an obligation to advise the Head of the State on difficult questions of law. In spite of arguments to the contrary, it was considered expedient to confer advisory jurisdiction upon the Federal Court under the existing Constitution by Section 213 of the Act. Having given our best consideration to the arguments pro and con, we feel that it will be on the whole better to continue this jurisdiction even under the new Constitution. It may be assumed that such jurisdiction is scarcely likely to be unnecessarily invoked and if, as we propose, the Court is to have a strength of ten or eleven judges a pronouncement by a full Court may well be regarded as authoritative advice. This can be ensured by requiring that references to the Supreme Court for advice shall be dealt with by a full Court.

ANCILLARY POWERS OF THE COURT.

12. Power should be conferred upon the Supreme Court as under section 214 of the Act of 1935 to make rules of procedure to regulate its work and provisions similar to those contained in Order 45 of the Civil Procedure Code should be made available so as to facilitate the preparation of the cord in appeals to the Supreme Court as well as the execution of its decrees. It does not seem to us necessary to continue the restriction now placed on the Federal Court by section 209 of the Act of 1935. If the Supreme Court takes the place of the Privy Council, it may well be permitted to pronounce final judgments and final decrees in cases where this is possible or to remit the matter for further inquiry to the Courts from which the appeal has been preferred where such further inquiry is considered necessary. Provision must also be made on the lines of section 210 of the Act of 1935 giving certain inherent powers to the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION AND STRENGTH OF THE COURT.

13. We think that the Supreme Court will require at least two Division Benches and as we think that each Division Bench should consist of five judges, the Court will require ten judges in addition to the Chief Justice, so as to provide for possible absences or other unforeseen circumstances. Moreover, one of the judges may be required to deal with many miscellaneous matters incidental to appelate jurisdiction (including revisional and referential jurisdictions).

QUALIFICATIONS AND MODE OF APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

14. The qualifications of the judges of the Supreme Court may be laid down on terms very similar to those in the Act of 1935 as regards the judges of the Federal Court, the possibility being borne in mind (as in the Act of 1935) that judges of the superior courts even from the States which may join the Union may be found fit to occupy a seat in the Supreme Court. We do not think that it will be expedient to leave the power of appointing judges of the Supreme Court to the unfettered discretion of the President of the Union. We recommend that either of the following methods may be adopted. One method is that the President should in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (so far as the appointment of puisne judges is concerned) nominate a person whom he considers fit to be appointed to the Supreme Court and the nomination should be confirmed by a majority of at least 7 out of a panel of 11 composed of some of the Chief Justices of the High Courts of the constituent units, some members of both the Houses of the Central Legislature and some of the law officers of the Union. The other method is that the panel of 11 should recommend three names out of which the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice, may select a judge for the appointment. The same procedure should be followed for the appointment of the Chief Justice, except, of course, that in this case there will be no consultation with the Chief Justice. To ensure that the panel will be both independent and command confidence, the panel should not be an *ad hoc* body but must be one appointed for a term of years.

TENURE OF OFFICE AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF JUDGES.

15. The tenure of office of the judges of the Supreme Court will be the same as that of Federal Court judges under the present Constitution Act and their age of retirement also may be the same (65). Their salary and pensions may be provided for by statutory rules. It is undesirable to have temporary judges in the highest Court in the land. Instead of having temporary judges, the system of having some *ad hoc* judges out of a panel of Chief Justices or judges of the High Courts may be adopted. In this connection we invite attention to the Canadian practice as embodied in section 30 of the Canadian Supreme Court Act. The section runs as follows:—

"30. Appointment of *ad hoc* judge:—If at any time there should not be a quorum of the judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, owing to a vacancy or vacancies, or to the absence through illness or on leave or in the discharge of other duties assigned by statute or order in council, or to the disqualification of a judge or judges, the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior puisne judge, may in writing request the attendance at the sitting of the Court, as and *ad hoc* judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a judge of the Exchequer Court, or, should the judges of the said court be absent from Ottawa or for any reason unable to sit of a judge of a provincial superior court to be designated in writing by the Chief Justice or in his absence by any acting Chief Justice or the senior puisne judge of such provincial court upon such request being made to him in writing.

* * *

4. Duties.—It shall be the duty of the judge whose attendance has been so requested or who has been so designated in priority to other duties of his office, to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance shall be required, and while so attending he shall possess the powers and privilege and shall discharge the duties of a puisne judge of the Supreme Court."

16. Not all the recommendations that we have made need find a place in the Constitution Act. The main features may be embodied in the Constitution Act and detailed provisions in a separate Judiciary Act to be passed by the Union Legislature. The form of procedure in the Supreme Court, e.g., for the enforcement of fundamental rights may also be provided for in the Judiciary Act. We may point out that the prerogative writs of 'mandamus', prohibition and 'certiorari' have been abolished in England by a statute of 1938. Corresponding orders have been substituted and the Supreme Court of Judicature has been empowered to make rules of court prescribing the procedure in cases where such orders are sought. (See sections 7-10 of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938).

17. We understand our terms of reference to relate only to the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court. We have, therefore, said nothing about the High Courts of the Units, although we have had to refer to them incidentally in some of our suggestions relating to the Supreme Court.

S. VARDACHARIAR.
A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR.
B. L. MITTER.
K. M. MUNSHI.
B. N. RAU.

PROBLEMS AHEAD

(By I. M. Namjoshi)

August 15, saw the dawn of political freedom in India. The British Parliament has relinquished its control over policies and decisions in India. True, India has not achieved complete independence as it is commonly understood. But in the present world of almost compulsory inter-dependence a nation can seldom be completely independent in fact although it may be so in form. Even the United States of America are not completely independent. Circumstantial and deliberate economic policies of other nations, it seems, will force U.S.A. to adopt a new economic policy which would not be much to her own liking. As a new nation India will be more handicapped than others. But for the purpose of this article this consideration is of less importance than the fact that India is free to shape her internal policies and to devise and implement measures in accordance with those policies.

FOOD—THE FIRST PROBLEM.

The question whether India is to remain inside the British Commonwealth or she is to go out of it is of less immediate importance than many other problems. The greatest problem in India is the food problem. There are two ways of solving it. We can import food and meet the deficit and we can step up production of foodstuffs.

What are the causes of the food shortages? Under-production is always one of these causes. But satistics will reveal that production has not gone down to such an extent, in relation to the pre-war quantum, as to explain the acute shortages we are suffering from.

One cause of these acute shortages must be that we have exhausted all our pre-war stocks of foodstuffs during the war, stocks and stores which kept prices down and public confidence up.

We hear of hoardings of foodstuffs these days. But hoardings are different from stocks and stores. Hoardings are the result of rising prices. Mere anti-hoarding and profit-controlling edicts of Government cannot check this evil. If Government continues to pump created money into financial channels, if it continues a reck-less spending policy, if it does nothing or very little to withdraw money from circulation by means of taxes and loans sought on tempting terms, price racketeering and hoarding are bound to continue.

Another cause of shortage of foodstuffs is possibly the growth of population. Statistics will have to be prepared to know how far this has been the case and measures will have to be devised to cope with the problem.

Grow more food campaigns are useful in their own way and in so far as they go. But they do not go very far. That is because we lack in modern agricultural machinery, implements, fertilisers and scientific cultivation. In some areas we have a defeating frangmentation of land-holdings and in others we have inordinate concentration of land proprietorship with self-like tenants toiling uninterestedly on the soil for a mere pittance. There is no healthy peasant proprietorship which could and would have a stake and an interest in the progressive improvement in the land and its produce.

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The unsatisfactory condition of our agriculture is the measure of the inadequacy of our industrial development. Absence of industrial development makes for the absence of a home market for our agricultural produce. Export to foreign countries involves unequal competition. The major portion of what is derived from export is eaten up by the middleman thus keeping the cultivator impoverished and disinclined to work for the improvement of his land and increase in produce.

One remedy to get over the shortage of foodstuffs is the total banning of exports of foodstuffs. Maximum import of foodstuffs is necessary to augment efforts for maximum indigenous production of foodstuffs. But what are we to pay for the imports with if we cannot afford to export foodstuffs. We have lost our markets for such raw materials as cotton. The production of cotton again impinges on the production of foodstuffs. We could have exported textiles. But we have shortage of cloth and shortage due to the monopoly under-production policy of our textile mill-owners. They indulge in this selfish and anti national policy because we continue to give them protection lest our textile industry may be destroyed by foreign competition. We could get over our cloth shortage by import of foreign textiles, but again the same question arises—what are we to pay for the imports with?

STERLING BALANCES.

We could draw upon our accumulated sterling balances for purposes of import. But Britain is not prepared to release them freely and in a lump lest they should be converted and spent in non-sterling areas. According to the proposed Indo-British sterling agreement Britain is prepared to release only 60 million sterling in a period of next six months on strict condition that the amount is expended on import of food-stuffs. And we have to our credit in Britain 1,200 million sterling!

What does this mean? The 60 million sterling will help us to relieve our food shortage to some extent. But it will result in non-availability of ready exchange for purposes of import of capital goods. For the import of capital goods we shall have to depend upon current accretions of foreign exchange through a favourable trade balance. But what shall we export to make the favourable trade balance and at this rate how long shall we take to acquire the necessary quantum of capital goods to make us a nation of solvent producers of goods?

Our problems are problems of shortages. Shortage of foodstuffs, shortage of cloth and shortage of manufactured goods. Why were we not experiencing these shortages in the pre-war period? One reason is that our economy was balanced by the necessary quantum of imports. Another reason is we had a smaller population to provide for. One meaning of shortage in the present day is that goods are not available with the same amount of money as they used to be in the pre-war period. This is not due simply to less goods being available than formerly. One additional reason for this is the creation of additional money, which, having been put into circulation, represents a supply of goods that has been comparatively static so that more money stands against less goods, prices are high, there is what we call inflation.

Our problems are, therefore, problems of encompassing greater imports, greater production and deflation, i.e., the reduction of the amount of money in circulation. Unless we devise successful remedies to meet these difficulties the shortages will persist. If they persist insecurity, disorder and chaos are bound to persist and grow.

The problem of good education, that of social well-being, progress and amity, that of religious and cultural tolerance, that of removal of poverty, ill-health, pestilence and moral degradation, are dependent for their successful solutions on the solution of the more fundamental problems listed in the foregoing paragraphs.

PLANNED DEFLATION.

The problem that demands precedence over all others is that of deflation. Apart from the pressure exerted by attendant evils inflation cannot continue long because conditions have changed from those in which inflation started and grew. Government expenditure has gone down. But if deflation is coming, it is not coming smoothly, it is coming in the face of obstructions. Unless we devise systematic plans to remove the obstructions deflation is sure to flood over suddenly and we would be submerged under the deluge of a crash. We must have a planned deflation. If we are misled into keeping up Government expenditure lest cutting it down should lead to unemployment we shall have fled from the devil to the deep sea. Government expenditure to be fruitful must be productive, if not of actual material goods, at least of comforts and amenities such as better and more adequate housing facilities, better and increased means of transport such as roads and railways, motor and train services. There should be ampler, better equipped and widely distributed provisions for maintenance and improvement of health such as medical dispensaries, surgical rooms and hospitals for indoor treatment. There should be children's nurseries, maternity homes and dairy farms and animal husbandry and poultry centres. We have to decentralise and delocate industries. That is to say we must not allow industries to grow in inordinate numbers at single places and must not allow vast numbers of employees to concentrate in single factories. We must systematically plan the establishment and growth of village and cottage industries.

One can multiply hundred fold institutions and activities of a constructive nature expenditure of money on which and employment of people in which will do good to the community

WRONG NOTION OF PLANNING

A wrong notion of planning has taken possession of our minds. We think we must have a huge planning staff and an enormous controlling administrative machinery. Not that these are unnecessary but they must not grow out of all proportion to the needs of the community and the situation. What good is control of prices to the people if it tends to make things dearer? What good is rationing of food stuffs if people are compelled to receive long-stocked, deteriorating and unhealthy foodstuffs at higher prices? The certainty of assured supply is a good feature of rationing but it does not compensate for all the other evils.

Let us recapitulate our problems. They are in order of precedence and merit. (1) planned deflation, (2) imports adequate to balance national economy, (3) cutting down of unnecessary and inordinate Governmental expenditure. (4) revision of the planning and controlling policy and overhauling the controlling administrative machinery to the barest minimum so to divert Government expenditure along public and social utility works and activities from unnecessary and unproductive administrative personnel and formalities.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW YORK, August 23: Any further loan to Britain should be made contingent upon immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and immediate repeal of the laws restricting purchase of land by Jews in Palestine, the pro-zionist 'New York Post' declared in a front-page editorial headed "Mr. Attlee. This is too much." "The British Government's ultimatum to 4,000 Jewish refugees to disembark from British deportation ships in France or go back to Germany is the last straw" it said.
—Reuter.

* * *

Announcing the resignation of himself and his fellow-Europeans from the Indore Government, Mr. R. A. Horton, the Premier, took pains to emphasise that they had placed their resignations in the hands of the Maharaja months ago.

All right, all right. We won't say it was the Sardar.

* * *

The Council of Officers' (Merchant Navy) Federation of the United Kingdom has, after an examination of the situation, come to the conclusion that "the long-term policy of India and Pakistan will, presumably, be completely to man their coastal trade vessels by their own nationals."

They have presumed correctly. What else could be expected of these presumptuous States?

* * *

In their cables of congratulations and recognition to the heads of the Indian and Pakistan Dominions, the President and Foreign Minister of Syria express the hope that "India would play the most important role in the determination of the future policy of Asia."

What? "India" only? This is a serious diplomatic 'faux pas' which should forthwith be corrected.

* * *

Sir George Cunningham's communique from Peshawar reads: "Dr. Khan Sahib's Ministry has today been dismissed from office...."

This is a Cunningham strategy which might be described as dictated both from above and from within.

* * *

Kazi Fazlullah, the Excise Minister of the Sind Government, has announced that he proposed to cancel all excise licences granted to Muslims as it was un-Islamic for Muslims to deal in intoxicants.

We are shocked. But we don't believe the Minister. We mean we cannot possibly believe that any Muslim got any such licence granted to him much less that any Sind Government granted it.

* * *

According to an official announcement from Jerusalem some Jews suspected of being implicated in the kidnapping and hanging of the two British sergeants have been arrested by the Palestine Police.

They had better be let off with an apology now instead of being tried, convicted and then released under the orders of Palestine terrorists and U. S. Zionists.

* * *

Three non-Rightist Ministers in the Greek Government have resigned because they found themselves in disagreement with the Premier and their other Rightist colleagues on domestic matters.

This is a case of being wise after the event.

Minorities In India & Pakistan

Sir,—Both the Dominions (the Indian Union and the Pakistan) have promised safety, freedom and safeguarding the interests of the minorities. In order to win their goodwill they (the Indian Union and Pakistan) should go a step further and state that the minorities are at liberty to change their domicile from one Dominion to the other or leave India altogether, within the next seven years, without in any way prejudicing the transference of their capital.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. A.

Gandhian Era

Sir,—Really speaking New Era began on the 15th August, 1947. Let it be called Gandhian Era. There shall be 12 months in the year of 365 days as in English Calendar. The months may be given the names of our well-known leaders.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. BHONSLE.

BLUE PRINT FOR EUROPE'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

Sixteen-Nation Committee Divides Reconstruction Programme Into Three Stages

PARIS, Aug. 24. (Reuter): The sixteen-Nation Committee for European Economic Co-operation, now nearing the end of its work in Paris, has apparently virtually divided Europe's economic future into three stages, writes Reuter's correspondent.

The first, and most difficult, is the coming winter. Since dollars, or the goods they buy, cannot, barring miracles, begin to arrive as a result by the Marshall offer until next spring at the earliest, the committee can do little to remedy the shortages which are inevitable at this period.

It may, however, through work being done here, be able to produce some mitigation of the hardships—since self-help can get going without American aid.

The second stage is reconstruction. This is expected to last from the spring of 1948 until the end of 1951. It is upon this phase which the committee has been concentrating.

Committee circles here hope that to know that at the end of the winter there will be a clearly marked road, however difficult and uphill, signposted at every turn "This Way To Prosperity", will give Europe the necessary psychological boost to carry on until help begins to arrive.

The third stage, from 1952, will be one of real European economic integration.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Blue Print of Europe's needs which will emerge in the committee's report to Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, will, it is generally believed, include:

(1) Genuine co-operation in making the best of existing resources.

(2) Improved methods, leading to increased production, in both the agricultural and industrial fields. Well-informed circles close to committee circles, say that now that experts and technicians from sixteen nations have put their heads together for the first time, way, never thought of before, has been found to develop new methods and make the best use of existing material and machinery.

(3) Linking of electricity grids for development of hydro-electric power to the advantage of industry in many of the sixteen countries. Some of these plans had already been formulated it is true, but they will now be speeded up.

(4) A noticeable development of Europe's mineral oil refineries which will result in some dollar saving on Europe's oil imports.

(5) Some form of international pool of railway trucks, to be used where they are most needed until such time as each nation has sufficient of its own for all contingences. One or more area pools appears the likly agreement to be arrived at in this connection.

(6) Plans will be drawn up for the progressive abolition of quantitative restriction of imports and of inter-European trade barriers as industrial and agricultural production increases.

(7) Similar plans will be drawn up for the gradual stabilisation of European currencies, both internally and externally.

STUDY GROUP.

The pattern will be seen for planned development of food resources in overseas territories to the mutual benefit of all sixteen nations. According to Netherlands sources, the possibilities of food development in the Netherlands Indies had had to be left virtually blank in the Blue Print. In that case, any thing that may come later from that source will be so much gain for Europe.

There has been much thought and discussion here about the third stage of Europe's future, that of economic integration.

But the only concrete agreement likely to be reached in this connection is to set up a study group, with a life of several months, to go much further than has been possible here into the italian proposal for organising a customs union.

Much stress has been laid here during the past week on the advisability of such a union including "if possible, other countries besides those participating in the Marshall Offer Conference."

Well-informed circles state that such a union would be open, if necessary, to British Commonwealth countries as well as to the rest of Europe.

If a single customs union were to be set up, Europe would have taken a long stride towards economic integration.

The most optimistic estimate of the time needed to organise such a union as a going concern is five years. The most pessimistic estimate heard so far is fifteen years.

Three Killed In Train Hold Up

Peace Of Lahore Once Again Disturbed

LAHORE, Aug. 24. (A.P.I.): The peace of the city was slightly disturued to-day following a couple of incidents including a train holdup. The situation was, however, well in hand, the Associated Press of India was officially informed to-night.

Two persons were fatally stabbed in the Tibbi Police Station area this morning. Three passengers waiting for a train at Badamibagh, a suburban railway station of Lahore, were killed on the platform by some persons. One person was assaulted in Sadar Bazar area of Lahore cantonment this afternoon, the victim dying on the spot. Another person was attacked in the same locality. This was preceded by a shooting incident in which one person sustained serious injuries. The assailant surrendered himself to the Police.

A mob held up a train between Lahore and Badamibagh railway stations this afternoon, resulting in three passengers being killed. The raiders also sustained few casualties.

The Police arrested a number of persons while looting property in the Lodge Road and Shahalmi Gate areas.

MAIL TWICE HELD UP.

The Punjab Mail heading towards Lahore was twice held up to-day on the way. When the train reached Faridkot it was stopped by a mob comprising of members of one community. Further up the train was held up by members of another community. Both holdups resulted in a large number of casualties. The train reached Lahore several hours behind schedule.

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Food Member in the Pakistan Dominion Cabinet arrived in Lahore this evening.

AMRITSAR QUIET.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): The situation in Amritsar continued quiet on Saturday. All the markets opened to-day but little activity was noticeable.

Sardar Baldev Singh, India's Defence Member, arrived in Amritsar to-day from Jullundur to study the situation on the border of Lahore and Amritsar districts

TRAIN ATTACKED IN MONTGOMERY.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24. (A.P.I.): A passenger train running between Pakpattan and Kasur was attacked by a mob near Khudian Khas Railway Station in Montgomery District last night, according to information received here to-day. Some refugees from Montgomery District who were travelling by that train are believed to have been killed.

Train service between Delhi and Bhatinda has been discontinued temporarily from to-day. This step, it is stated, was necessitated due to frequent hold-up on this line.

NO HOPE OF U.S. AID TO CHINA?

Truman's Envoy Says Resurgence Must Come From Within

NANKING, August 24 (Reuter): Lieut. General A. C. Wedemeyer, President Truman's special envoy to China, today called on the Chinese Government to introduce immediately "drastic and far reaching political and economic reforms."

General Wedemeyr, who made this call in a statement issued today just before his departure for Korea with members of the United States Fact-finding Mission, said that China's recovery awaited "inspirational leadership and moral and spiritual resurgence, which can only come from within China."

"Throughout China there is a passionate longing for peace—and early peace and a lasting peace" he said.

"I wish the means of attaining it were as easily discernible. In China today I find apathy and lethargy in many quarters.

"Instead of thinking of solutions to the problems presented, considerable time and effort are spent in blaming outside influences or seeking outside assistance."

General Wedemeyer urged the Chinese Government to carry out a thorough purge of corrupt and incompetent officials, not only in national but also provincial and municipal administrations.

General Wedemeyer urged Chinese Communists to use peaceful means to help China.

General Wedemeyer later left by air to visit Tokyo before going on to Seoul, Korea, where he will complete his Fact-finding Mission. He is expected to return to Washington early next month.

While there was no immediate official Government reaction to General Wedemeyer's statement, natural observers here believed that it has further diminished hopes entertained by Government quarters of an early resumption of tangible United States aid to China.

First Vatican Envoy To Egypt

VATICAN CITY, August 24 (Reuter) —The Pope has nominated Monsignor Arthur Hughes of Britain as the first Vatican envoy to Egypt, it was announced here.

Monsignor Hughes, former head of the Apostolic Delegation to Egypt, was responsible for the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Egypt.

Pondicherry Proclamation

French Govt. Determined To Maintain Law And Order

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.): His Excellency M. Charles Francois Baron, Governor of French India issued the following proclamation today:—

"In the serious circumstances all India is now going through, the Government of French India is determined to maintain order and peace which have prevailed till now in Pondicherry.

"The French Government will not tolerate any hooliganism or violent acts, from whatever party or against any one, liable to injure the prestige and dignity of the great people of India and of France.

"We will never accept a handful of individuals, professionals in agitation, to hinder the liberty of work, to incite workmen to violence or to threaten those who don't hold their political opinions.

"The strictest orders have been given to the police forces to arrest immediately any instigator of disturbances or any man carrying arms.

"We are determined to have the French democratic tradition respected allowing any individual to express his opinions freely and in all security and also to maintin the great Indian tradition of non-violence.

"I call upon the people of French India to keep their peace. The problem which engages all our minds will be settled to the best of the French Indian population's interests, in concert with them and with all the parties concerned, namely, National India, French India and France."

Three Communists Expelled From Pondicherry

PARIS, August 24 (Reuter).—The names of the three men said to be British subjects and members of the French India Communist Party against whom the French authorities in Pondicherry have issued an expulsion order were given here today in a France Press Agency Despatch from Pondicherry.

They were stated to be Mr. N. Perumal, described as Chief of the Red Guards, Mr. Renganathan, Propaganda and Press Secretary, and Mr. Ramanujam said to be a member of the Party's "Secret Committee for Direct Action."

Our London Letter

BRITAIN'S "BATTLE OF GAP"

(From Our Correspondent)

I can see from my window crowds rushing hastily to and fro, busily employed in idleness. Many are lying on their backs in the park bathing in the glorious sunshine. They look like people who have not a worry in the world. Yet almost everyone of them knows that hard times are ahead. Tears and toil are in store. They are fully prepared to face difficulties. But at present it is a holiday and they are determined to make the most of it. That is the English way. The only people, who are not having the holiday, are the Ministers of the Crown and the members of the House of Commons. The most hard worked man is Mr. Attlee who is busy putting final touches to the plan he has framed for fighting the economic crisis. By the time this letter reaches India the Premier's plans would have been made public. These are not likely to please everyone; in fact, these will displease everyone. The Left would think he has not gone far enough, while the Right would think he has gone too far. One thing is certain. Everyone, rich or poor, will be called upon to make sacrifices in the cause of the nation.

Political Crisis

Those who thought that Mr. Attlee would be scared by the magnitude of the economic crisis to seek alliance with the Tories have been disappointed. Mr. Attlee is not having a coalition, nor is he going to have drastic changes in the Cabinet. A decade and half ago a Labour Prime Minister sat in the gardens of 10, Downing Street, thinking of ways and means of fighting the economic crisis that was staring him in the face. He sought the easy way. He admitted the Tories in the Government and finally ended by selling out his political friends. Labour has never forgotten that tragic episode. Mr. Attlee is a man of co-operation. He has many friends in the Tory party. But he is not a man to betray his own party. He will rather pack than have a coalition. Thus there will be either a coalition nor a National Government and, what is more important, there will be no sell out. This does not mean that socialisation schemes would be strictly adhered to. The tempo of socialisation may be slowed down here and there; some schemes may even be postponed. But socialisation will not be given up. The Tories may bark, but the caravan of socialisation will be kept moving.

Causes Of Crisis

The causes of the crisis are easily explained. Britain is living above her income. We know what happens to a private individual who spends more than he earns. The same thing happens to nations. Every week Britain spends £30,000,000 on food and other things she gets from overseas. Her earnings from overseas for goods she sends out do not exceed £21,000,000. This means that every week she spends £9,000,000 more than she spends. For the present she has been paying the bills from the loan she got from U.S.A. The loan was expected to sustain her till 1951. But it now appears it will not last beyond this year. Britain has no intention of having a fresh loan from the U.S.A. for each loan will involve sacrifice of some measure of independence. Under the present loan there are many things Britain cannot do, even though it may be in her interest to do. For, instance, if Americans insist, she is bound to buy tobacco from them even if she has no mind to do so. The Britisher loves his independence. He would rather forego pleasures than reduce his country to the position of a State of U.S.A. even economically. So, the task that lies before the British is to devise ways and means of bridging the gap between imports and exports. This can be done by exporting more and importing less. And this is precisely what the Premier will seek to do.

That is why the present crisis is called the Battle of the Gap"

Government's Fault

It is true that the Government can not be blamed for the financial difficulties of the country which are largely the legacy of the war. It does not pay to win a war. But it is doubtful if mankind has learnt this lesson. Still we think of settling disputes by use of physical force. However, Attlee's Government is definitely to blame for not taking action earlier. We are to have cuts in imports which should have been made months ago. Ernest Bevin is now prepared to have cuts in the army. Had he agreed to cuts earlier the situation might not have become so serious. Workers will have to work hard miners will have to extract more coal from the earth, everybody will have to put his shoulders to the wheel. Then and then alone the crisis will be averted. In spite of what has happened the average Britisher has still the will to work for the old country. But there are large sections of the idle rich who prefer their personal comfort to the good of the country. Many of them spend most of their time in foreign countries; others patronise black markets. These people are not many, but they are very powerful. Unless the Government takes strong action against them its plans for fighting the crisis may not bear full fruit.

Introducing The S. P. I. V.

The appearance of black markets has led to the introduction of a new word in the King's English. It is called 'SPIV.' The 'Daily Telegraph,' one of Britain's readable papers, there are many papers, but most of them contain little beyond trash—has been publishing interesting letter about the origin of the word Spiv which usually means one who lives by his wits—not a gangster but one of flashy type, who moves about in motor cars and does business under the counter in things in short supply. According to Earl of Rosebery the word was used on racecourses and meant a helper to book makers. He cannot explain how it has come to acquire its present meaning. Howard Spring, novelist, says "that in 1933 John Worby published 'SPIV's Progress" and in glossary defined Spiv as a man who gets a good living by his wits without working and if possible without crime. A reader who signs himself as 'Medical Psychologist' says "I introduced the use of the word in selection board to call attention to a common type of individual who combines in himself an inflated ego, a tendency to exhibitionism and self-display and an incorrigible and incurable determination to avoid work. Spivvery is a useful concept: it keeps us alive to the disruptive elements not only in society but in ourselves.

CEYLON GENERAL ELECTIONS

Agriculture Minister Defeats His Leftwing Opponent

COLOMBO, August 24 (Reuter: Mr Don S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Ceylon State Council before its recent dissolution, who is considered a likely Premier of Ceylon under the new self-government constitution retained his seat in the Singalese elections today, despite highly organised leftwing opposition.

Mr. Senanayake defeated his opponent, Mr. Edmund Samarakkody, of the Leftist Sama Samaj Party, by the decisive majority of 16,089 votes, polling 26,762 to the opposition's 10,673.

In a determined bid to unseat the Minister the leftwing, reinforced by a politically minded younger element of Buddhist monks, concentrated the whole of their propaganda on the Mirigama Constituency to support Mr. Samarakkody.

Mr. Senanayake, who is Chairman of the United National Party, was also Vice-Chairman of the Board of Ministers.

STATE COUNCIL EX-SPEAKER DEFEATED

Other important features to date in the Ceylon general elections, which will not be completed until September 20, were the defeat of the former speaker of the State Council, Sir Wytilingham Duraiswamy, who was unseated by an independent, Mr. A Thambiah; and the success of the independent Socialist candidate, Mrs. Florence Senanayake, who, with the Sama Samaj Party backing, beat two United National Party nominees. Mr. Harry Abeygunawardne was the first Communist to be returned. He has a majority of 6,691 votes.

The Party position, so far, is as follows:—

United National Party, three; Sama Samaj Party, two; Independents, two; Independent Socialist one; Communist, one.

Results from the two other constituencies which polled yesterday will be known tomorrow, when 13 candidates will be contesting three more constituencies.

DE GAULLE'S POLITICAL DECLARATION

PARIS, August 24 (Reuter).—General Charles De Gaulle will publish a political declaration tomorrow on the third anniversary of his triumphant entry into liberated Paris on August 25, 1944, it was learned here today

MILK

GOVERNMENT MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

SEPTEMBER SUPPLY.

NEW CUSTOMERS to a restricted extent were registered early this month for supply of milk from 1st September. As there is still scope for taking more consumers they are requested to obtain cards from their respective milk centres from Monday, the 25th August, 1947. The price of milk will be 14 annas per seer.

D. N. KHURODY,
Milk Commissioner, Bombay

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE

Live Like Two Brothers With Affection Even After Division Of Property

RANCHI, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.): H. E. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Bihar, who arrived here today accompanied by Mrs. Daulatram and their daughter, visited two villages, Kedal and Getlatu, to study the conditions of the life of villagers.

Addressing a large gathering, Mr. Daulatram said there was great rejoicing throughout the country because the Britishers had left and Indians were managing their own affirs. Amidst rejoicing there was also grief because India had been partitioned. But, he advised the people to adjust themselves to the circumstances as two brothers who lived with affection towards each other even after partitioning their property.

Forward Bloc Executive Meets

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc met here yesterday. In the absence of the President, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, the Vice-President, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, presided.

After the introductory speech of the President touching on the present situation in the country, the General Secretary presented the report of the Negotiating Committee on the question of unity with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and the I.N.A.

The committee discussed for three hours the question of unity with Mr. Bose and adjourned for the day.

NAZIMUDDIN FOR KARACHI

CALCUTTA, August 24 (API).—Khawaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of East Bengal, who arrived here yesterday, will leave for Karachi this evening by air. He is expected to return on August 27.

During his stay in Karachi the East Bengal Premier, it is learnt, will discuss with the Pakistan Cabinet various questions, including certain problems relating to jute.

Asked if he expects any developments about the formation of a Coalition Government in East Bengal, Khawaja Nazimuddin declined to say anything.

Assurance To Roy

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, M.L.A., leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and leader of the East Bengal Congress Assembly Party, met Khwaja Nazimuddin this morning and discussed with him the communal situation in Habiganj, Sylhet District and Khulna District, both of which are now included in Eastern Pakistan.

Mr. Roy has received a number of telegrams from Congress leaders in Habiganj and Khulna regarding the communal tension and the actual disturbances which are stated to have occurred there recently.

It is learnt that Khwaja Nazimuddin assured Mr. Roy that he had taken steps in the matter and would adopt strong measures wherever necessary.

DOCTORS VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): In response to the appeal of the Indian Medical Association, about 75 doctors and 200 non-medical personnel have volunteered for service with a medical mission to Indonesia. On receipt of a report from the first batch, it is learnt that further selection of volunteers will be made if necessary.

Qayum Khan Defines Frontier Policy

Protection Of Minorities Considered Foremost Duty

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): Shortly after assuming the office, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Premier of the Frontier Province, in a press interview defined the policy of his Government as the greatest good of the great number. He said: "Our primary aim will be to restore law and order and confidence among the masses of the Province and work for the betterment of our people. We are very keen that members of the minority communities of this Province should return to this Province.

We will even send our own people to bring them back to their own houses. It will be our foremost duty to protect life and property. Legal rights and privileges of our minorities."

The Premier said: 'Special attention will be paid to reduce unemployment in the Frontier Province by encouraging industrialisation. We shall see that the independence of the judiciary is restored". The Premier said that he was determined to eradicate corruption and black-marketing from this Province.

NOT AFRAID OF GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan asserted that his Party commanded the support of majority of the people of the Province as disclosed by the recent referendum. He said, "The present Assembly does not reflect the will of the people. Undue weightage to the minorities in the Province has upset the whole political balance in the Frontier Province. The real will of the people has been declared in the recent referendum. We are not even afraid of general elections and we will try to have general elections in this Province under the new constitution as early as possible".

"If the minorities in the province change their old hostile attitude towards us in the light of the changed circumstances we shall really give due consideration to their representation in the Cabinet."

FRONTIER MINISTRY

PESHAWAR, August 24 (API).—The distribution of portfolios among the Frontier Ministers has not yet been finally decided upon. The following provisional arrangements will be followed until such time as final decisions are reached:

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, the Chief Minister will take charge of the portfolios of Law and Order and Finance. Khan Mohd. Abbas Khan, Minister for Revenue, will be incharge of Revenue and Allied subjects such as local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA'S THIRD CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

(Continued from Page 1)

happiness. The jubilant parties ought to restrain themselves as the aggrieved ones should accept the Award with perfect resignation. It must be regarded as final except that the ministers of the two Dominions agreed to vary it for mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned. There was no other worthy or gentlemanly way.

After prayer, Mahatma Gandhi started his weekly silence.

Leaguers Appreciate Gandhiji's Services

NEW DELHI, August 24 (A.P.I.): The Muslim League Party in the Indian Constituent Assembly today passed a resolution expressing its "deep sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of restoration of peace and goodwill between the communities in Calcutta and saving hundreds of innocent lives and property from destruction."

"By his ceaseless efforts in the cause of maintenance of peace" said the resolution "he was shown breadth of vision and large-heartedness. The Muslim League sincerely trusts that Mr. Shahid Surhawardy and other Muslims will continue to co-operative with him and show their appreciation of his laudable efforts."

Mahatma's Don'ts For Indian Governors

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): Under the caption "An Indian Governor" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's 'Harijan':—

In construing the word India here it includes both Hindustan and Pakistan. Hindustan may mean the country of the Hindus strictly so-called, Pakistan may mean the country of the Muslims. Both the uses are, in my opinion, irregular. Hence, I have purposely used the word Hindostan.

The Khilafat-Swaraj-Non-Co-operation Resolution in 1920 passed in Calcutta at the special session of the Congress, which has brought freedom from the British yoke, was for both the Hindus and the Muslims, designed to induce self-purification so as to bring about non-co-operation between forces of evil and those of good. Hence,

1. An Indian Governor should, in his own person and in his surroundings, be a teetotaller. Without this, prohibition of the fiery liquid is well-nigh inconcievable.

2. He and his surroundings should represent hand-spinning as a visible token of identification with the dumb millions of India, a token of the necessity of 'break labour' and organized non-violence on which the society of today seems to be based.

3. He must dwell in a cottage accessible to all, though easily shielded from gaze, if he is to do efficient work. The British Governor naturally represented British might. For him and his was erected a fortified residence—a palace to be occupied by him and his numerous vassals who sustained his empire. The Indian prototype may keep somewhat pretentious buildings for receiving princes and ambassadors of the world. For these, being guests of the Governor should constitute an education in what "even unto this last"—equality of all—should mean in concrete terms.

PLAIN LIVING. HIGH THINKING

For him no expensive furniture, foreign or indigenous. Plain living and high thinking must be his motto, not to adorn his entrance but to be exemplified in daily life.

4. For him there can be no untouchability in any form whatsoever, no caste or creed or colour distinction. He must represent the best of all religions and all things Eastern or Western. Being a citizen of India, he must be a citizen of the world. Thus simply, one reads, did the Khalif Omar, with millions of treasure at his feet, live; thus lived Janaka of ancient times; thus lived, as I saw him, the Master of Eton in his residence in the midst of, and surrounded by, the sons of the Lords and Nabobs of the British isles. Will the Governors of India of the famished millions do less?

5. He will speak the language of the Province of which he is the Governor and Hindustani, the 'lingua franca' of India written in the Nagari or Urdu script. This is neither Sanskritized Hindi nor Persianized Urdu. Hindustani is emphatically the language which is spoken by the millions north of the Vindhya range.

This does not pretend to be an exhaustive list of the virtues that an Indian Governor should represent. It is merely illustrative.

One would expect that the Britishers who have been chosen by Indian representatives as Governors and who have taken the oath of fealty to India and her millions would endeavour as far as possible to live the life an Indian Governor is expected to live. They will represent the best that their country has to give to India and the world.

PAY COMMISSION REPORT

Railway Board Clarifies Implementation Issue

NEW DELHI, August 24 (A.P.I.): A press note issued by the Railway Board today says:

"A news item from Bombay suggests that the Railway Board's press note which appeared on August 23, has not been fully understood.

"In the middle of 1946, during the course of negotiations with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation it was agreed by Government that the orders of Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission would be implemented with effect from January 1, 1947.

"For various reasons there has been unavoidable delay in publishing the orders referred to. Government's orders in respect of other civil department's have, however, been published and these provide that they shall take effect from August 16, 1947.

"The orders in respect of the Railway staff will, when published, also provide for the sake of uniformity that they shall take effect from August 16, 1947 but the Railway staff like the staff of other departments, will have the option to elect the revised pay and dearness allowance with effect from January 1, 1947. The Government have thus not gone back on any agreement reached with the Federation but, have in fact, further liberalised it."

Bahrein Crash Casualties

LONDON, August 24 (Reuter).—Passengers from Bombay, Rangoon, Bangkok and Nanking were among the casualties when a British Overseas Airways flying boat crashed at Bahrein, Persian Gulf, on Friday, according to an official casualty list published by the Corporation tonight.

They were:

BOMBAY—Injured: J. Kima and R. K. Samtani.

RAWALPINDI — Killed: Mrs. D. Conroy.

RANGOON—Killed: Maung Tin Aye and C. J. Basein; Missing presumed dead Dr. Kla Shewe and Muang Thein Tan.

BANGKOK—Killed: Master J. Gerson.

NANKING—Injured: Mr. Ko.

SHANGHAI—Injured: Mr. Chao.

HONGKONG—Injured: Mr. Waller.

Four passengers who escaped injury were all from Britain.

"VICIOUS SLANDER AGAINST SOVIET"

"Red Star" Accuses Britain And U. S.

MOSCOW, August 24 (Reuter).—An article in today's "Red Star", the Soviet Army paper, accused Britain and the United States of cultivating among the Germans "aggressive tendencies and the belief that they could secure a better future by struggling against the Soviet Union."

"Seeds of falsehood and vicious slander aimed at the U.S.S.R. are being planted in the western occupation zones of Germany in favourable and carefully cultivated soil," the paper wrote.

Former German officers and soldiers who had been British or American prisoners-of-war were among the most active in spreading rumours of a Germany to be rebuilt by the Western Allies on the old militaristic lines, it said.

"During their captivity these Hitlerites have kept their criminal ideology, "Red Star" commented, adding that "the maintenance of Hitlerites in leading administrative posts, in industry and agriculture, the existence of German military formations under the modest label of 'Service Units,' connivance at the propaganda of modernised Hitlerite ideology—all this cannot but create an atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety in Germany's western regions."

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

Discusses Issue Of German Steel And Ruhr Coal Productions

LONDON, August 24 (Reuter): Representatives from Britain, France and the United States spent nearly three hours in discussion this morning when the Tripartite Conference on the level of German industry held its third full session in London.

The next regular session will be at 3 P.M. G.M.T. 8-30 P.M. I.S.T. tomorrow, and in the interval a technical sub-committee will prepare a report to be heard then.

The secrecy surrounding the progress of the talks was maintined as closely today as ever, but from the fact that sub-committees were starting work, it was assumed that the delegates have gone on from general statements of their standpoints to detailed examination of specific questions.

One of these might be the possibility of reconciling an increase in the permitted level of German steel productions to between 10 and 11 million tons annually with the French target of 15 million tons. The various formulas for putting Ruhr coal production under international management may also now be coming under examination.

NO HOME LEAVE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

LONDON, August 24 (Reuter).—Britain's economic crisis will probably deprive many British soldiers serving overseas of their home leave.

The War Office announced tonight that from November 1, the number of passages for soldiers returning on leave under the L.I.A.P. (leave in addition to python) Scheme under which certain soldiers are eligible for thirty days leave in the United Kingdom once during their overseas service would be greatly reduced.

The accelerated release programme, and the withdrawal of troops from India, entailed a greatly increased demand on shipping, the War Office said.

The economic crisis made it imperative that priority in passages from overseas be given to men, who, on their return, would become available for industrial employment with the least delay.

DADOO & NAIKER SUPPORT NEHRU'S STAND

Accuse Smuts Of "Grossest Misrepresentation"

JOHANNESBURG, August 24. (Reuter): Dr. G. M. Naicker and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, on behalf of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, issued a joint statement on the Smuts-Nehru correspondence fully supporting the stand taken by Pandit Nehru on behalf of India on the South Africa-India issue.

IMPLICIT FAITH IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN GOVTS.

The Statement said: "We as presidents of the Natal and the Transvaal Indian Congresses, representing an overwhelming majority of the Indian community in both provinces, welcome and fully support the stand taken by Pandit Nehru on behalf of India on the question of negotiations between India and South Africa on the South African Indian issue. We have implicit faith in both Governments of India and Pakistan to vigorously champion and adopt firm measures to obtain justice and democratic rights for the South African Indian community in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

SMUTS' ATTITUDE DEPLORED

"We reluctantly but justifiably deplore the attitude adopted by General Smuts in his letter of June 18 to Pandit Nehru", the statement said. "It is a deliberate mis-statement of facts on the part of General Smuts, who had full knowledge of the true position, to state that 'groups representing all classes of Indians were dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs of the National Indian Congress whose leadership was under ideological influences of which they disapproved and whose aporoach they considered harmful to Indian interests.

"The true facts are as follows: The Natal Indian Congress can boast of a total membership of 35,000 out of a total Indian population of 228,000 in Natal. Its officials are elected at properly constituted public meetings and enjoy the fullest confidence of an overwhelming mass of the Indian people of Natal. This fact has been fully demonstrated at dozens of mass meetings attended by 10,000 and 12,000 who have whole-heartedly endorsed the policy of the Natal Indan Congress.

"In our struggle for democratic rights", the presidents said, "We never have been influenced by any ideological conceptions. The battle we are waging is against racialist tendencies of a Government which denies Indians, who are South African nationals, the rights of citizenship, freedom of movement and residence, freedom to purchase land and equality of opportunities in economic and educational spheres.

SOME DISGRUNTLED INDIANS DANCE TO SMUTS' TUNE

"The 'group representing all classes' referred to by General Smuts were no others than a handful of discredited individuals who style themselves as the Natal Indian Organisation. This organisation, claiming to represent the views of Indian people, came into being at a secret meeting held a few months ago behind closed doors guarded by officers of the C.I.D. supplied by Government. These handful of disgruntled individuals danced to the tune of General Smuts and indulged in flirtations with him while delicate correspondence affecting the future of South African Indians was going on between the two Governments. When questioned in the Parliament, General Smuts frankly admitted the fact that he did not know how many Indians this group represented.

The statement said: "In Transvaal with a population of 37,000 Indians, the Transvaal Indan Congress is the only political organisation representing all sections of Indians resident in the Transvaal. Its officials, like those of the Natal Indian Congress are also elected democratically. Its leadership among the Transvaal Indians remains unchallenged.

"GROSSEST MISREPRESENTATION"

"And yet, General Smuts has the impertinence to tell the Government of Inda that, in his obstinacy in refusing to hold discussions on the basis of the United Nations decision, he was backed up by considerable volume of responsible Indian opinion in South Africa. We challenge this statement."

The statement said that General Smuts' latest action in using the very name of the people concerned in support of his attempt to evade a decision of a World Assembly would remain the grossest misrepresentation ever made by a Prime Minister of a country.

The Bombay Women's Association celebrated the emancipation of India at a public meeting held at Vanmali Hall on Saturday evening. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi standing in the middle of the picture presided.

DANISH EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24 (Reuter): The well-known Danish explorer, Henning Haslund-Christensen, who hopes to set out on his third expedition to Central Asia early in October will cover about 1,800 miles from the Afghan border to the Pacific.

STARTING FROM BOMBAY

Starting from Bombay, the expedition will go to the Afghan Frontier and thence to Southern Tibet. There it will divide into two parts, an Eastern Section which will make Peiping its headquarters, and a Western Section stationed in the West Himalaya area.

The most easterly point touched by the expedition will be the river Etsingol. The expedition is expected to last two years.

In his small office, full of souvenirs of his previous expeditions, Mr. Haslun-Christensen told me "We want to explore that part of the world where the last remains of the Saurians are to be found, where the Mongolian Empire was founded and where even today we find ancient nomadic culture."

FINANCED BY DANISH STATE

Asked about the organisation, financing, and equipment of the expedition, Mr. Haslund-Christensen said:

"The late King Christian was protector of this all-Danish expedition. Apart from certain sums we have received from Danes in Sweden and Britain for the purchase of instruments not at present obtainable in Denmark, the expedition is being financed by the Danish State and the Carlseberg Fund.

"Our equipment includes in addition to ordinary camp materials, sound registring apparatus, cameras, and two jeeps to enable the scientists to cross the plains quickly to compare results."

Apart from Mr. Haslund-Christensen who is 50 years of age, all the members of the expedition are young men of an average age of 35.

Mr. Haslund-Christensen is an experienced traveller in the Far East and speaks all the Mongolian dialects. As a young man he studied the Mongolian, Chinese and Turkish languages in Peiping and later went to Urga where he studied the Lama religion in a monastery.

FRENCH RECRUITING EX-SERVICEMEN

To Put Down Lawlessness In Pondicherry And Karaikal

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 22. (A.P.I.): The Government of French India are, it is believed, recruiting retired ex-servicemen and ex-police and military personnel back to active service, on a temporary contract, to meet any "state of emergency" and to supplement the police force "to put down the present widespread violence and lawlessness in Pondicherry and Karaikal". The Government have, it is gathered, dispatched a contingent of the newly recruited personnel to Karaikal to meet any emergency there.

U.N.E.S.C.O. TO HELP WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

PARIS, August 23, (Reuter): An international conference of experts appointed by U.N.E.S.C.O.—the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation—will open here on Monday to consider what help can be given to war-devastated countries including China and the Philippines in the fields of radio the press, and films.

The conference will consider the situation with regard to newsprint, radio film and printing apparatus and training facilities for people entering these industries.

BIHAR GOVERNOR VISITS KOSI FLOODED AREAS

PATNA, Aug. 22 (API). His Excellency Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Bihar, accompanied by the Revenue Minister Mr. K. B. Sahay and two other ministers flew to Saharsa and toured the flood affected areas of the Kosi by boat.

It is understood that steps have been taken to increase the number of boats immediately and intensify other relief measures in the affected areas.

It is also learnt that Government will appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the question of short term relief to the Kosi area which is annually affected by floods. His Excellency after making an aerial survey of Nirmali and other flood affected araes of Darbhanga District returned to Patna last evening.

Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Unearthed

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

An Inter-provincial conspiracy of some merchants of Karachi and Bombay who, it is alleged used to obtain forged permits from a clerk in the local Civil Supplies Department and then export vermicelli and some other articles to Bombay, the export of which was otherwise banned, has been unearthed by the local Enforcement Police who have challaned well-known merchants in the Court of Mr. Tobin, Additional District Magistrat. It is learnt, some more arrests are made at Bombay in this connection.

The clerk involved in the conspiracy Ghulamnabi Daudpota, who it is alleged, used to forge signatures of Mr. Sufi, Deputy Director of Civil Supplies on the faked permits and in return used to receive some amounts as his share, has also been taken into custody.

A special officer was sent to Bombay to carry on investigations there and, according to his report, a number of leading merchants of Bombay are also involved in the conspiracy who used to clear such parcels by bribing the clerks concerned. A number of arrests are also stated to have been effected there.

SUPPLY INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE

A Supply Inspector of Johi, District Dadu, has been put up for trial on a charge of issuing faked permits on the pretext of cloth required for coffin purposes. The Court has framed charges against the accused.

DR. JHA FOR NANKING CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Aug. 24 (UPI): Dr. V. Jha, Director of Public Instruction, C. P. and Berar, has been asked to represent India on the Conference on Fundamental Education to be held in Nanking, China, from September 10 to 12 next, the United Press of India understands. This is one of the six educational projects under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations.

Dr. Jha is expected to fly to Delhi in a day or two and will leave for Nanking on August 28 by air.

"BENELUX UNION"

Interesting Experiment In International Co-operation

(From Our London Correspondent)

An example of how certain European countries in Europe are trying to implement the aims of the Marshall proposals is to be found in the efforts of three small European countries to come togetner in an attempt to overcome their difficulties. Belgium-Luxemburg and Holland are putting into practice the plan conceived by their three Governments while in exile in London during the war. They make up wnat is called the "Benelux Union" and this co-operation has already yielded highly satisfactory result's and may serve as an inspiration to other countries in Europe in dealing with the vexed question of how to liberate trade from present impediments and restrictions. The elimination of Germany, upon whom these countries depended to a very large extent for their pre-war prosperity, has made it necessary for them to re-orient their economies. Apart from the Marshall proposals the latter are likely to force a similar step on many of the other countries. This fusion places the three countries concerned about third in order of importance in world trade on the basis of pre-war figures instead of seventh and eighth place. In 1938 the combined foreign trade of the Benelux countries was evaluated at dol. 1,679 million.

The Benelux countries have a common home market of 17.5 million of consumers which makes possible the extension and stabilization of production, greater specialisation, and, of course, adds weight in international bargaining.

Three Stages Of Implementation

Implementation of the Union is to take place in three stages:

In the first stage, one common customs tariff for all commodities imported from other countries will be made effective for the whole Union. This is expected to occur on September 1, 1947. Nevertheless, for the time being the customs frontier between Belgium-Luxemburg and Holland will remain. Import duties will be collected at the frontier of the destination. Between the members of the Union, however, goods will pass the customs frontier duty free. Each country will levy its own excise, dues, turnover and luxury taxes.

In the second stage, excise, dues turnover and luxury taxes—wherever they differ greatly in the member countries — will be equalised. In Holland, for example, the excise on sugar is eight times as high as in Belgium. Similarly for beer. On the other hand, duty and excise on alcohol for human consumption is much lower in Holland than in Belgium. Equalisation must be gradual so as to minimise the possibility of harm to the industries of the respective countries.

In the third stage, which begins after the fiscal charges throughout the Union have been unified, internal customs frontiers and foreign exchange restrictions between member countries will be abolished. Revenue from customs duties and fiscal dues will then be distributed according to a definite quota. According to programme this stage should be reached by September 1, 1948. Practical business men in Belgium and Holland, however, are not so optimistic.

Monetary Crisis In Sweden

Fears of inflation are growing apace in Sweden. There, as in so many other countries, the public is beginning to appreciate the fact that too much money is chasing after too few goods. The authorities are taking steps to tighten up price control and while this may help the immediate position it is fully recognised that this alone cannot bring about the desired equilibrium. Sweden's inability to step up production of consumers' goods at the rate necessary to meet purchasing power lies at the root of her problem She is lacking in manpower and raw materials and this latter shortage is aggravated by the imposition of import restrictions necessitated by the need to safeguard her foreign exchanges. Since the end of the war Sweden has countered inflationary pressure by heavy imports of goods from overseas coupled with the practice of exchanging considerable credits to various European countries and the result of this has been a serious drop in her reserves of gold and foreign exchange. In one year these reserves have fallen from three thousand million kroner to eight-hundred and four million kroner. Thus Sweden is forced to seek markets abroad in order to retrieve her reserve position.

Bahawalpur's Assurance To Minorities

KARACHI, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): Alahazrat Jalalat-ul-Malik, the Amir of Bahawalpur, has issued the following "firman" before leaving for the United Kingdom for the completion of his treatment:—

"It is my desire to eliminate from the administrative system of my State such features as had crept into it by the exigencies of India's subordinate political status and to evolve with the help and assistance of my people a constitution which will be in accord with the progressive and beneficent ideology of Islam and which will ensure for all my beloved subjects fullest and equal opportunities for their moral and material progress.

My Government will ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of my people are adequately safeguarded and that they are associated with the task of administration in a progressively increasing degree. It will be the special endeavour of my Government to watch, protect and further the legitimate rights and interests of such sections of my subjects as form a minority in the population and or are economically and educationally behind others and deserve special attention. It will also ensure that every citizen of my State is free to practice his faith and religion without hindrance and enjoys freedom of thought, action and association as long as he does not impinge upon the freedom of others and does not violate the recognised principles of morality and the laws of the State.

"The question of our future association and collaboration with our neighbours has also been engaging my attention. It is my earnest desire that the relations of my State with her great neighbours should continue to be most friendly and cordial.

WHY HE JOINED PAKISTAN.

"I have after due consideration decided that in view of the geographical position of my State and its cultural and economic affinities with the Pakistan Dominion, my representatives should participate in the labours and deliberations of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly with the object of assisting in the framing of a constitution which will provide for close and intimate relationship between my State and the Dominion of Pakistan.

The Ruler of Bahawalpur State has assumed his ancestral title: "Alahazrat Jalalat-ul-Malik the Amir of Bahawalpur".

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR INDORE

Maharaja's Assurance To Praja Mandal Deputation

INDORE, Aug. 23 (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Indore, to-day, received a deputation of the members of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal and after a free and frank exchange of views with the deputationists the Maharaja gave an assurance of his intention to establish full responsible Government in the State. The Maharaja also assured that he would soon set up a Committee in order to draft a constitution for the State.

In view of this assurance by the Maharaja the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal has decided not to launch the non-violent Satyagraha movement in the State which was scheduled to commence on August 25.

BRITAIN'S CRISIS HEADING FOR SHOW-DOWN?

WASHINGTON, August 22, (Reuter): A broad hint of a new Anglo-United States economic conference in a few weeks time at which discussions of Britain's dollar crisis might reach a "showdown" stage was believed by observers here today to be contained in the latest statement issued on the Anglo-United States talks, cables William Hardcastle, Reuter's correspondent.

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION IN CEYLON

George De Silva & H. S. Ismail Re-elected To House Of Represeniatives

COLOMBO, Aug. 23 (Reuter): Mr. George E. De Silva, Ceylon Minister of Health, retained his seat at Kandy by the narrow majority of 205 votes in Ceylon's first general elections today and became the second member of the United National Party in the Island's House of Representatives under the new Constitution.

Mr. De Silva's colleague already in the New House of Representatives is Mr. H. S. Ismail, of the Ceylon Muslim League, who was elected unopposed. The United National Party which they represent is a coalition group, including all the present Board of Ministers and all but five of the recently dissolved State Council.

CAPT. RASHID OF I. N. A. RELEASED

LAHORE, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): Capt. Abdur Rashid of the I.N.A., who was undergoing a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment in Haripur Jail was released on the Independence Day under the orders of the Pakistan Government. He has arrived in Lahore to-day.

Four Congressmen Arrested In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 23. (A. P. I.): Four Congressmen, who attempted to violate the public meetings regulation last evening in Sultan Bazar area were taken into custody by the Police. As people came out of two nearby cinemas, satyagrahis distributed pamphlets giving the details of the Hyderabad State Congress demands.

ECONOMICALLY INDIA IS ONE

Partition Will Not Affect Banking, Says Sir Chintaman Deshmukh

At the recent general meeting of the members of the Indian Institute of Bankers was held at the headquarters of the institute in Bombay. Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, President of the Institute who occupied the chair, said in the course of his speech:—

"I regret that I have no particular progress to report in the two directions suggested by me last year. I am not aware of studies or researches in important aspects of Banking having been undertaken by any Associate with the help of the facilities our Institute offers. Banking in India is at the moment grappling with the difficult problems of the post-war period, which perhaps is the reason why favourable conditions do not exist for any notable research or study project. I do hope, however, that once some sort of stability is established, there will be a modicum of useful professional research reflecting the existence in the world of Indian Banking of a leaven of talent and spirit of public service. In the other matter that I mentioned last year, viz, the plans of the London Institute for the encouragement of study and research, we have had no further communication. Also, unfortunately, opportunities for personal contact which were hoped for did not materialise. This again is a growth which must, it seems, await the return of more settled conditions.

You will expect me to say something in regard to the effect on our Institute of the important political developments that have occurred during the last few months—I refer to the establishment of the two Dominions insead of the old India that we know. I am one of those who have made a public avowal of the belief that in spite of the diversity of political forms, economically India is one unit, and in no field is this point of view better illustrated than in the field of Banking. The principal object of the Indian Institute of Bankers is "supporting and protecting the character, status and interest of persons engaged in or connected with the business of Banking generally and particularly of persons engaged in or connected with the business of Banking in India." In spite of the partition of the country, Banks with headquarters in one State will, to a large extent, continue to have offices in the other State. So far no factor has emerged which would make it an urgent matter to consider how, if at all, the constitution and functions of the Institute will have to be modified as a result of the political developments. When the relevant conditions are a little clearer than they are today, the question will receive the attention of the Council. In the meantime, I venture to place on record my own personal forecast that hardly any change will prove to be necessary.

Rumania Ratifies Peace Treaty With Allies

BUCHAREST, Aug. 23 (Reuter): The Rumanian Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty with the Allies.

The Treaty will come into force immediately after the instruments of ratification by Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia are lodged in Moscow.

CONSEMBLY'S DUAL FUNCTION

Experts Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23. (A.P.I.): The Experts Committee appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly to make recommendations as to how the Assembly should perform the dual function of constitution-making and legislative work has, it is understood, concluded its work.

The Committee has suggested that the House could be summoned separately for legislative work, if regular legislative work is to be undertaken immediately. In this case, the Committee suggests that there should be a separate President elected to preside over these sessions, as Dr. Rajendra Prasad is a member of the Government. It has been pointed out by the Committee that the members of the Government who are not members of the Constituent Assembly could automatically attend such sessions even under the Government of India Act, 1935, which is in fact being adapted.

If, however, no full legislative programme is contemplated, the Committee has suggested that an hour or two might be set apart, whenever necessary, during the regular session of the Assembly for constitution-making, and during this time members could ask questions or otherwise bring to the fore matters of urgent public importance.

In regard to the status of Indian States' representatives, the Committee is understood to have realised the position that representatives of acceding States could, by right, participate in legislative work relating to the three subjects of accession. The Committee has further expressed the view that, although these representatives could not, by right, claim to participate in deliberations on other subjects, it would be a good gesture if they were allowed to do so.

RECRUITMENT OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

The Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly met to-day and is understood to have approved the recommendation of the Minorities Sub-Committee relating to recruitment of Anglo-Indians.

The Minorities Sub-Committee had recommended that recognising the peculiar position of the Anglo-Indian community and the danger of economic collapse overtaking the community if a sudden change was made in the policy of recruitment of Anglo-Indians to Railways, Posts and Telegraphas and other services, in the next ten years there should be some kind of protection for the Anglo-Indians, after which period they must rank with other communities in the matter of recruitment to these services.

The following formula has been accepted: The present reservation of posts in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs should continue for the first two years of the passing of the new constitution after which it should be reduced by ten per cent and similarly reduced by a further ten per cent, every other year for eight more years, after which there should be no reservation of posts. Throughout this period, there should be no restriction on Anglo-Indians competing for posts in these and other services on a basis of equality with other communities for posts over and above those reserved for them.

7 o'clock and all's well . . .

MORNING AND EVENING

Discriminating shavers flock
To buy the blade called 7 o'clock.
They swear the perfect shave is found
Because this blade is triple-ground.

When you meet her at the Club
Will she grumble "There's the rub,"
Or sweetly murmur in your ear
"You shave with 7 o'clock, my dear!"

You get *extra* sharpness with 7 o'clock blades — the extra sharpness that only triple-grinding can give. That's why 7 o'clock give you such amazingly close, clean shaves, which last all day and keep your chin smooth for the evening. You get better shaves and more of them with 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock SLOTTED BLADES

7 o'clock SLOTTED BLADE DOUBLE EDGED SLOTTED BLADE

AS. 12 PER PACKET OF 10

India's Demand For Equal Share Of Seaborne Trade

Kumarappa On Need For Negotiations With Br. On Ministerial Level

WARDHA, Aug. 24 (A.P.I.): "We cannot agree in principle to any carving up of the seaborn trade into specific pre-arranged rigid shares.'

In these words, Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Adviser to the Indian Shipping Delegation to the Indo-British Shipping Conference held in London recently, who returned here last week, summed up the reaction of the spokesman of the British Delegation, Sir William Curdie, to the Indian Delegation's stand which desired sharing of trade equally with British shipping companies.

According to Prof. Kumarappa, Sir William stated that British shipping companies were unable to negotiate with the Indian Delegation as a body but if any delegate wished to negotiate as an individual having full power on behalf of his company he was prepared to discuss the matter.

"In view of this British attitude", Prof. Kumarappa said, "no delegation has any chance of success unless it is either led by the Indian Government at ministerial level or its personnel is composed one or two ministers and publicmen rather than of ship-owners and shipping representaties. This also needs discussion on broader principles for coming to any possible agreement."

Asked about the condition of the working and lower middle class in England, Prof. Kumarappa said: "They are better fed and better clad than they were 35 years ago when I visited England as a student. Rationing has brought various types of food articles within their reach, with the result that there is better distribution of wealth and poorer people are comparatively better off."

BR. LESSON FOR INDIA GOVT.

Referring to the British Government's attitude, Prof. Kumarappa said they had in many cases subsidized food articles to about 50 per cent of their prices, and "we hope our Government will take a lesson from this and avoid black-marketing rampant in our country."

Describing the condition in France, Prof. Kumarappa said: "The French people are in a worse plight compared with the Britishers, and their gaiety is largely covered by the spirit of gloom."

"It was in Cairo for the first time added the professor, "that I saw milk in a jug and sugar in a basin on the tea table after leaving London."

He concluded: "The Britishers have cleared off their backyards which are generally littered with rubbish and turned their compounds, whether small or large, into vegetable gardens to meet the food shortage.

LESS CLOTH: MORE FOOD

"Englishmen have cut down their cloth needs, and you will find many men moving in short bathing slips without even a shirt or a vest or stockings. To procure more food they are exporting more cloth by minimizing their requirements. I was surprised to see that our Gandhiji was wearing more cloth, compared with Britishers of 1947.

Priority is given to consumer goods and food rather than to luxuries and other articles, and the whole nation seems to be alert in facing the food shortage by putting in more labour and increasing production for exports to meet the economic crisis."

A.P.A. Suspends Distribution Of News Service

Lack Of Response From Govt.s Does It! Mr. Cooper Explains

NEW DELHI, AUG. 23. (A.P.A.): THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA WILL SUSPEND DISTRIBUTION OF ITS NEWS SERVICES IN INDIA, TO-DAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY MR. KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ORGANISATION.

Mr. Cooper said that leaders of the Indian Press, although they had given a definite commitment, found themselves unable to materialise their plans to use A.P.A. in the development of their own news organisation that Government regulations respecting leased teletype circuits prevented Associated Press of America from serving Indian newspapers directly.

The announcement concerned only news distribution within India. Mr. Cooper explained as the Associated Press of America would continue to maintain adequate American and Indian staff to cover Indian news for world at large.

NO RESPONSE FROM GOVTS.

"In latter months of war, the Associated Press of America responded to repeated appeals of Indian newspaper publishers for availability of services of A.P.A.?" Mr. Cooper stated. "Associated Press of America organised and established a staff of nationals in the principal cities of India, and early in 1944 applied for teleprinter circuits to serve principal Indian newspapers. Up to this date, neither the British Indian Government nor the Indian National Government has found it possible to make these circuits available, either to the Associated Press of America or to Indian publishers. Despite many obstacles, including the necessity of using internal commercial telegraph facilities, in a period of two years the staff and service grew steadily until A.P.A. was serving newspapers in Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, among others.

DELAY—OF 8 DAYS!

"News dispatches often required hours or even days for transmission within the country, but subscribers endured these delays in order to retain the unbiased and objective A.P.A. news reports. For example, "The Bulletin announcing Japanese surrender was delayed eight days in delivery to Calcutta"!

AGREEMENT AND WITHDRAWAL.

"Several months ago, an A.P.A. representative visited principal Indian publishers to remind them that A. P. A.'s period of demonstration and operation was near its end. Negotiations began whereby Associated Press of America cooperated with Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, some members of which had desired to form an Indian news organisation that would take over A.P.A. service in India. The A. P. A. offered all its equipment, staff, offices at cost, and fixed only a token charge for the continued availability of A.P.A. world services. "Negotiations resulted in an agreement under which a group of Indian newspaper publishers would take over distribution of A.P. news in India on last June 1. On that date some leaders of the group withdrew from the agreement without warning."

"The A.P.A. nevertheless continued service for a period long enough for Indian publishers again to meet. The outcome was inability among themselves to either finalise the agreement already made, or reach a new one. As further operation under these conditions became impossible, the A.P.A. regretfully concluded that it was necessary to suspend the present service and subscribers were so advised."

OTHER PLANS.

"Mr. Cooper added that other plans for service to Indian newspaper were being formulated by A.P.A.

From Eastern Pakistan

DACCA & ITS PAST

Growth Of Socialism Among Muslims

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DACCA, (By Mail).

Dacca is a far cry from Bombay but as the capital of the Eastern Pakistan Government it has lept into prominence. Time was when Dacca was the capital of Mogal Bengal and from 1608 till 1708 it had a most prosperous career with nine hundred thousand population. But when Murshid Kuli Khan shifted the capital from Dacca to Murshidabad, it lost considerably its political importance and was relegated to the position of "a sleepy hollow". Under British rule it progressed very slowly and had a successful time and saw the growth of educational institutions and played a very prominent part in the intellectual and cultural history of the province. Some of its famous sons included men like the late Mr. Manomohan Ghosh, the late Mr. C. R. Das and the late Sir Jagadish Bose and many others.

But its trade and commerce languished. Time was when Dacca had a flourishing hide business, and most of it is gone now and jute has come into the picture with Narayanganj as a centre of jute trade.

In the days of Lord Curzon Dacca had temporarily become the headquarters of the East Bengal and Assam Government. But that was a political arrangement which evoked considerable opposition of the people and Lord Hardinge annulled the partition. But the establishment of the Eastern Pakistan promises to bring back the former glory to the city thought the partition of the province is depored by many as unsound.

BUILDING THE CAPITAL.

The building of a capital at Dacca is a difficult affair, but of all cities in Eastern Bengal it has a more advantageous position. There is a legacy of the now defunct Eastern Bengal and Assam Government in some buildings, which were turned over to the University of Dacca; and doubtless some of these buildings will be taken back as a temporary measure and there is an accommodation committee busy finding the necessary accommodation. This committee promises to be considerate and would not interfere with private and individual dwelling houses. Besides the two Government houses—one old and the other new—this committee is commandeering all the school buildings for housing of Government servants and their files. That schools should be treated like this seems hard. Dacca has had no education for the last one year and so owing to communal disturbances and if the schools are now interfered with, the prospect of education seems to be anything but bright.

PRICE OF LAND GOING UP

Dacca is attracting adventurers from far and near and apparently they are out for "fresh fields and pastures new". Some of them are Muslim businessmen from Bombay and Delhi and they are trying to grab lands at any price. The price of lands has gone up in certain quarters and clever speculations are abroad.

The feeling expressed by certain Hindus that they would migrate into Hindusthan does not seem to have had a satisfactory reaction among the rank and file of the Muslim population who like to see "status quo" maintained.

On the other hand, there are indications available showing the appearance of a socialistic section of Muhammedans, largely among educated Muslim youths of middle classes who resent the domination of broken aristocrats who clim "blue blood" in their veins and it would not be at all matter of surprise if there is a revolt of this class against the present ruling classes among Muhammedans.

U. S. EXPORTS TO INDIA

Climb-back To Earlier Boom Expected When Dominions Finally Define Their Trade Policies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. (Reuter): American businessmen are facing a difficult period of uncertainty and confusion in the United States trading with India and Pakistan until the formal partition of India has been followed by a clear definition of the trading conditions between the two countries and the rest of the world, writes Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's Correspondent.

From a long range point of view however, American businessmen have high hopes of picking up a substantial proportion of the trade which formally flowed between Britain and India and also between India, Germany and Japan.

These are some of the questions to which American business men are now anxiously awaiting answers.

1. How will the two new Dominions work out their commercial policies, tariff, export and import regulations and how separate their policies will be?

2. Will the two dominions be united by a customs union and how closely will the two economies be integrated by the facts of geography, history and industry themselves, irrespective of political considerations?

3. Will basic industries be nationalised and how far will they be controlled?

4. How will India and Pakistan divide up the sterling owed to them by Britain and how much of this they will be able to convert into dollars?

Neither business men nor officials here are at present able even to guess at the answers to these questions and they are not likely to be able to do so for some months to come—in fact, until these subjects have been thrashed out by the various joint India Pakistan Committees which are considering them. This makes it very difficult for Americans to formulate long term trade plans in spite of their undoubted enthusiasm for this market.

DROP INEVITABLE FOR NEXT FEW MONTHS.

A drop in American exports to India in the next few months is regarded as inevitable. This is in line with the general reduction in exports now taking place as a result of the world dollar shortage. But the general position of uncertainty as regards trade with India and Pakistan will intensify this drop so far as the two Dominions are concerned.

As soon as these questions are settled, however, it is expected that trade will climb back to the boom conditions of the earlier part of this year. For example, India's new industrialisation programme spurred on by the attainment of her independence is expected to require much machinery and machine tools which United States businessmen claim is readily available here.

Long Liquidation And Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton Market

PREDICTIONS OF RAINS IN TEXAS

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPA).—Quiet trading and irregular prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices reacted sharply after a steady opening. The forecast of light to heavy rains over the weekend in the South-west brought a sharp reversal. The penetration by the price of the previous resistance point for October of 33.22 cents brought a heavier volume of selling by chart readers and speculative elements. Prior to the final setback, the market was a slow and featureless affair, responsive to small orders either way. Most of the business was still of speculative origin. Trade, mill and spot interests were holding off pending a further re-appraisal of the crop position.

BURST OF LIQUIDATION

Today's session opened seven to 12 higher. In the first hour, prices backed and filled within a narrow range, turning easier and more active in the final burst of liquidation. The session finished with as much as 47 points under the high October level, and a net of 19 to 32 points lower. The temporary period of steadiness in the early hour of trading was coupled with routine shipper covering against prior export sales to Japan and France. However, the demand was not aggressive and the market was unable to hold its rallies, thus creating a more bearish sentiment.

PRIVATE ESTIMATES

Private crop estimates were mixed. Weil Brothers, in their semi-monthly crop letter on Friday described the progress in the first half of August as good on the whole. They said that although the size of the plant was spotted, its condition was good in the eastern belt. The weevil damage was reported to have been generally checked with only slight damage reported in the Carolinas. The crop movement is expected to be in full swing within the next week or ten days in the eastern and central belts, also in central Texas.

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton and Fleming, in their crop report, said that while the South-eastern States are expected to make five to 10 per cent more cotton than the last government estimate, the improvement is contingent upon the clearing of the weather in that region. The report said that any further rains there would do serious damage to cotton. The firm estimated the probable increase in the central belt would be about five to 25 per cent over that of last year, but noted the crop in that area is moving to the market slower than expected.

Texas was suffering from continued heat and lack of moisture which is causing a general deterioration.

PENDING CONFERENCE

The cotton trade is much interested in the pending conferences between officials of the American Cotton Shippers Association and Government Departments on the proposed North American Cotton Corporation to finance private exports of cotton to Japan. Trade reports said that the Japanese "Cotton Bank" may start off with a capital of 60,000,000 dollars but the amount may be doubled later. Five per cent of the Capital would be put up by cotton exporters. It was figured that a capital of 60,000,000 dollars would allow shipments of approximately 50,000 bales of cotton monthly to Japan. Export and Import Bank officials indicated that private banking sources probably will take up most of the shares.

As in the case of the raw cotton plan to Germany, the Export and Import Bank is expected to cover all capital needs not met by private quarters apart from the five per cent contribution put up by shippers.

Dealers expect a lower opening on Monday under the weight of the week-end accumulation of hedge selling with the pressure likely to be increased if the predicted rains in Texas materialise.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 15th August.

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	975,36,02,000
Time Liabilities in India	143,58,01,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	39,94,07,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,71,83,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	76,70,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	99,86,46,000
Advances in India	468,06,21,000
Bills discounted in India	16,02,17,000

INDIA'S "LINGUA FRANCA"

Kalelkar On Need For Learning Hindustani In Both Scripts

GAUHATI, August 22 (A.P.I.): The need for learning Hindustani in two scripts, Devnagari and Urdu, as a common vehicle for communication of thoughts and ideas between the people of free India, was emphasised by Acharya Kaka Kalelkar of the Hindustani Rashtrabasha Prachar Samity, addressing a meeting here this evening.

With the withdrawal of British raj from India, he said the English language would lose its importance and its place would be taken by Hindustani, the 'lingua franca' of India.

Acharya Kalelkar added that the language of the provinces would also occupy a better place now, this having hitherto been usurped by English. He advised the people of other provinces coming to Assam to learn Assamese, in addition to Hindustani, because that would create better understanding between them and the people of Assam.

Amnesty For Delhi Prisoners

NEW DELHI, August 23, One hundred and seventy-two prisoners, including 85 Sadhus, have so far been released from Delhi jails in pursuance of the Amnesty granted to prisoners on the Independence Day. The death sentences passed on two prisoners has been commuted.

The sadhus were jailed in connection with the anti-Partition and anti cow slaughter agitation.

Bulgarian Frontier Incidents

SOFIA, Aug. 24 (Reuter): Two alleged frontier incidents, in which a Bulgarian soldier and a non-commissioned officer were said to have been fired on by armed Greek civilians and a Bulgarian plane fired on by Greek troops, were reported in a Bulgarian News Agency 'communique' issued here last night.

The Bulgarian Government, the 'communique' said, had reported the incident to the Allied Control Commission with a request that an energetic protest should be made to the Greek Government to end Greek provocations.

The United Nations Security Council was also being informed.

Indian Literature Conference

The dates of the Indian Literatures Conference have now been fixed up for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th September, says a Press note from New Delhi. Invited delegates who have not informed the Secretary regarding their intention to attend the Conference are requested to inform immediately. Arrangements for Lodging and Board are being made in the Constitution House, New Delhi for delegates.

IS IT MIRACLE OR ACCIDENT?

Gandhiji Rejoices Over Wonderful Fraternisation Scenes

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24 (API): Under the caption "Miracle or Accident" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":—

Saheed Saheb Suhrwardy and I are living together in a Muslim Manzil in Bellaghata, where Muslims have been reported to be sufferers. We occupied the house on Wednesday (13th instant) and on the 14th instant it seemed as if there never had been bad blood between the Hindus and the Muslims. In their thousands they began to embrace one another, and they began to pass freely through places which were considered to be points of danger by one party or the other. Indeed, Hindus were taken to their Masjids by their Muslim brethren, and the latter were taken by their Hindu Brethren to the Mandirs. Both with one voice shouted "Jai Hind" or "Hindu-Muslims be one".

As I have said above, we are living in a Muslim's house and Muslim volunteers are attending to our comforts with the greatest attention. Muslim volunteers do the cooking. Many were eager to come from the Khadi Pratishthan for attendance, but we prevented them. I was determined that we should be fully satisfied with whatever the Muslim brothers and sisters were able to give for our creature comforts, and I must say that the determination has resulted in unmixed good. Here in the compound numberless Hindus and Muslims continue to stream in shouting the favourite slogans. One might almost say that the joy of fraternization is leaping up from hour to hour.

INSTRUMENTS OF GOD

Is this to be called a miracle or an accident? By whatever name it may be described it is quite clear that all the credit that is being given to me from all sides is quite undeserved. Nor can it be said to be deserved by Saheed Saheb. This sudden upheaval is not the work of one or two men. We are toys in the hands of God. He makes us dance to His tune. The utmost, therefore, that a man can do is to refrain from interfering with the dance, and that he should tender full obedience to his Maker's Will. Thus considered, it can be said that in this miracle he has used us two as his instruments; and as for myself I only ask whether the dream of my youth is to be realised in the evening.

For those who have full faith in God, this is neither a miracle nor an accident. A chain of events can be clearly seen to show that the two were being prepared, unconsciously to themselves, for fraternization. In this process our advent on the scene enabled the onlooker to give us credit for the consumeration of the happy event.

OH, FOR THOSE HAPPY DAYS!

Be that as it may, the delirious happenings remind me of the early days of the Khilafat movement. The fraternization then burst on the public as a new experience. Moreover, we had then the Khilafat and Swaraj as our twin goals. Today we have nothing of the kind. We have drunk the poison of mutual hatred, and so this nector of fraternization tastes all the sweeter and the sweetness should never wear out.

In the past experience one hears also the cry of "long live Hindustan and Pakistan" from the joint throat of the Hindus and the Muslims. I think it is quite proper. Whatever was the cause for the agreement three parties accepted Pakistan. If then the two are not enemies one of the other, —and here evidently they are not—surely there is nothing wrong in the above cry. Indeed, if the two have become friends, not to wish long life to both the States would probably be an act of disloyalty.

REMAIN IN CONGRESS TO SOCIALISE IT

Nanda's Advice To Socialists

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Hon. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay Government, said this evening to the Congress workers that the Congress Socialists should not quit the Congress, but should remain in the Congress and try to socialise it. He stressed the constructive programme.

Jobs For Ex-Servicemen

NEW DELHI, August 23, (A.P.I.): The employment exchanges in the whole India, on the eve or the country's Independence, recorded a striking increase in the number of persons placed in employment during the month of July 1947, says a press note.

Applicants numbering 16,654 of whom 9,730 were ex-Servicemen, found jobs through the exchanges during the month. This shows an increase of 1,793 over the total for the last month, and of 8,559 over the figures for July, 1946.

This brings the total number of persons placed in employment by the Resettlement and Employment organisation up to the end of July, to 2,09,754 of whom 1,41,313 were ex-Servicemen.

ARGENTINE BACKS PAKISTAN

LAKE SUCCESS, August 22 (Reuter): Argentina—determined to fight in the General Assembly for automatic inclusion of Pakistan in the United Nations—to-day moved to admit the Dominon as a founder member on the same footing as India.

The Argentine delegation submitted the following item for the supplementary General Assembly agenda:

"Whereas India as a whole was an original member of the United Nations as signatory of the declaration of January 1, 1942, and because of its participation in the Conference held at San Francisco to organise the United Nations, whereas Pakistan and Hindu India are a result of the agreement for the division of India and therefore do not need to file applications for admission as new members within the Organisation, to which they belong by their own unquestionable rights; the General Assembly declares Pakistan and Hindu India are members of the United Nations."

The Argentine Ambassador Dr. Jose Arce, explaining his delegation's resolution, told Reuter: "I was very much opposed to the recent ceremony of putting up only one Indian Flag at the United Nations."

Dr. Arce declared that considering India as a whole signed the United Nations Charter it was not possible to divide the country into two.

Dr. Arce intends to defend the Argentine point of view in the political committee of the General Assembly when the Security Council report on the admission of new members is discussed.

When the Security Council's recommendation to admit Pakistan comes before the Committee, Dr. Arce will propose to bypass this and take a decision on the lines of his draft agenda.

MOUNTBATTEN FOR SIMLA

SIMLA, Aug. 24 (UPI): It is understood that Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, will be coming to Simla on a short visit by the end of this month.

Problem For Pakistan Education Dept.

Students Pouring Into Karachi From All Parts Of India

KARACHI, August 23, (A.P.I.): Some 3,000 students in Karachi have no schools to go to. These students, boys and girls, and from four to twenty years in age, are the children of the personnel of the Pakistan Dominion Government. Education of these children is one of the most serious problems engaging the minds of the Education Department.

More students, the relatives of personnel of the Dominions Government, are arriving from various parts of India daily and the figure is expected to rise to 7,000 in the next two months.

The Education Department has taken over 18 barracks where they will open one school in each barrack, from September 1, this year.

There will be no co-education in the primary and secondary schools and the medium of instruction will be Urdu.

The Education Department is employing a staff of 125 teachers.

Primary education for the children of the personnel of the Pakistan Government will be both compulsory and free.

PAKISTAN NAVAL H. Q. TO FUNCTION FROM SEPT. 1

KARACHI, Aug. 23 (API). The Pakistan Naval Headquarters will start functioning with effect from September 1, according to Capt. P. M. R. Stephenson Naval Officer-in-Charge, in Karachi. The Karachi Naval Administrative offices are expected to be shifted from the Mules Mansion to the new building in Karachi Cantonment.

The two well-known training shore establisments H.M.P.S. "Dilawar" and H.M.P.S. "Bahadur" changed from today their training courses. Dilawar becomes the Drafting Naval Depot while Bahadur will be the Boys Training Ship. While Bahadur will be commanded by a Pakistan Lieutenant-Commander—whose appointment will shortly be announced—Dilawar will be under the charge of Capt. J. H. Blair.

MR. H. I. RAHIMTOOLA

LONDON, Aug. 23. (Reuter): Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, left London by air, to-day, for Geneva to lead his delegation at the International Food Conference there. This is the first time that the Pakistan Government will be separately represented at the International Food Conference.

JINNAH'S NAME IN 'KHUTBAS'

Sind Education Minister's Appeal

KARACHI, August 23, (A.P.I.): Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah's name was read in "Khutba" on Friday at the Pakistan Colony mosque here.

Haji Pir Illahi Bakhsh, Education Minister, Sind Government, who led the prayer in a statement said it is customary among Mussalmans to recite the name of the Caliph or King if any, of the Muslim country in Khutbas after the Jumma and Eid prayers. Since Pakistan is now an independent country, it is but fair that the name of Quid-e-Azam the head of a Muslim country be included in Khutbas throughout Pakistan.

"I appeal to Muslims to start this in all mosques throughout Pakistan as this is an indication of an independent Muslim state. Quaid-e-Azam is the real head of the independent Muslim state, Pakistan."

The name of Quaid-e-Azam was read as Amirul-Millat Quid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Jinnah To Tour Pakistan

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (UPI): According to information available here it is gathered that Quid-e-Azam Jinnah will soon undertake a tour of the Pakistan Provinces. He will be travelling in the Governor-General's specials and plane.

Pakistan Committee To Decide On State Language

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (UPI): It is learnt in the next session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, a Committee will be set up to determine the State language of Pakistan. The Committee, it is expected, will consist of representatives of all languages spoken in Pakistan.

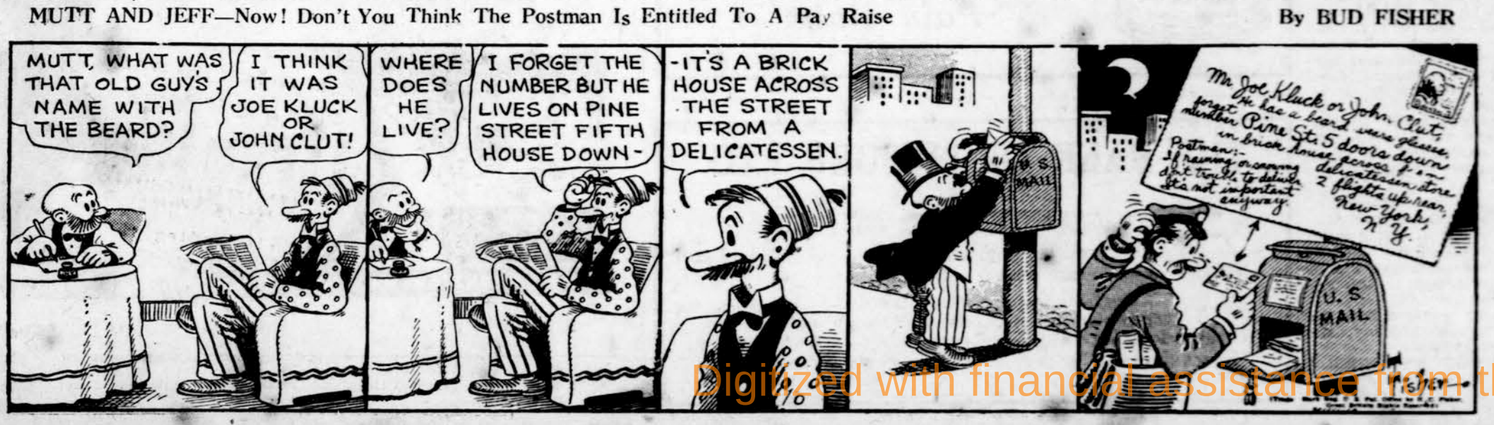
E. BENGAL MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (UPI): The United Press of India learns that the East Bengal Ministry will be expanded within one week. It is stated the Cabinet will consist of nine members of whom three will be from the minority community, two caste Hindu and one Scheduled Caste.

The other delegate is Mr. M. Ahmed who will also act as Adviser to Mr Rahimtoola.

India will be represented by Mr A. N. Sinha, the Finance Minister of the Bihar Government, and Mr. S Y. Krishnamurthi, the Indian delegates are expected to arrive at Geneva early next week.

MUTT AND JEFF—Now! Don't You Think The Postman Is Entitled To A Pay Raise — By BUD FISHER


MUTT, WHAT WAS THAT OLD GUY'S NAME WITH THE BEARD?
I THINK IT WAS JOE KLUCK OR JOHN CLUT!
WHERE DOES HE LIVE?
I FORGET THE NUMBER BUT HE LIVES ON PINE STREET FIFTH HOUSE DOWN-
-IT'S A BRICK HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET FROM A DELICATESSEN.
U. S MAIL
Mr Joe Kluck or John Clut, he has a beard wears glasses, lives on Pine St. 5 doors down in brick house across from a delicatessen store. 2 flights up rear, New York, N. Y.
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AGENCIES WANTED

Calendars all kinds, toys and stationeries Agencies wanted: M. S. Palanisami, Touring Agent, Bhavani, (S.I.). (6546)

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Rly., Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 12 noon on 1-9-47 for the handling and carting work at Igatpuri, Nasik, Nandgaon and Bhusaval Grainshops. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bhusaval (4916)

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, the 14th July, 1947.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETing of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1947, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1947, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. G. IRVINE,
Dy. Managing Director.
4800

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Government Saw Mill Buildings, located at Ghorpuri (Poona). The reserve price for the entire lot of buildings is Rs. 25,000/-.

TENDER PERIOD: 3 weeks from the date of publication of this Notice, i.e., up to 21st September, 1947.

OFFERS TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE: For one month from the last date for tender.

Tender forms containing details of the buildings, together with permits to view, can be obtained from the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi, Regional Commissioners, Bombay/Calcutta, and the Director of Disposals, Madras/Cawnpore, on payment of Rs. 5/- in cash/Money Order/or Postal Order. Cheques will not be accepted.

Tenders, accompanied by a Receipt for 10% of the value of the price offered, as earnest money, deposited in Imperial Bank of India/Reserve Bank of India/or Government Treasury, in favour of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi, should be addressed to: THE DIRECTOR, C.P.M. DIRECTORATE, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, SHAHJAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The land on which the buildings stand belong to M. & S. M. Railway. The purchaser will have to demolish the buildings and clear the land, and restore it to its original condition. The building materials will have to be removed within two months from the date of the receipt of acceptance of offer.

Other conditions of sale will be as laid down in Form Con. 117, obtainable from any Disposals Office.

Issued by
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.
4945

TENDER NOTICE

KOYNA-HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS in B-2 tender forms are invited for construction of temporary sheds in connection with the Koyna Investigation Work at different sites of work grouped below:—

Group No.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated value of works. Rs.	
I	a) Helwak—38 miles by road from Karad Railway Station (M. & S. M. Rly.)	13,565|-	
	b) Jalkawadi — dam site—2 miles upstream of the bridge on the Koyna river near Helwak.	19,085|-	=39,285/-
	c) Navja—8 miles from Helwak.	6,635|-	
II	Kondwadi—12 miles from Helwak on Karad—Chiplun P.W.D. Road.		9,535|-
III	Karad Town about 3 miles from Karad Railway Station.		10,935|-

2. Copies of tender forms with specifications and drawings can be obtained from the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day on payment of Rs. 6|- per set composed of items I, II & III the last day of issue for which is 3rd September, 1947.

3. The amount of earnest money will be 1% and security deposit 5% of the estimated cost or each work.

4. Tenders will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) on the 15th September, 1947, and will be opened publicly on the 16th September, 1947, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Electric Grid Offices,
Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.
Date: 22|8|47.

P. B. ADVANI,
Electrical Commissioner,
with the Government of Bombay.
(4923)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of Indian States for a temporary post of Economic Investigator, Transport Department. Scheduled Caste candidates with the requisite qualifications preferred. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 200-20-400, subject to revision according to Government orders on the Central Pay Commission's report. AGE: Preferably under 30 years (33 for Scheduled Castes); may be relaxed in exceptional cases. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: (i) 1st or 2nd Class M.A. or 3 years' course Honours Degree in Economics or Mathematics, with statistics and/or Mathematical Economics as special subjects of study. (ii) Training in research on economic problems (such as transport, communication and industrial organisation) and some independent research experience on economic questions involving use of statistics. DESIRABLE: Experience of organizing economic or statistical enquiries. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 20th September, 1947. Candidates outside India are not required to pay the application fee and may apply on plain paper, if prescribed application forms not available. Cheques or money orders will not be accepted. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he/she appears for a personal interview, if called upon by the Commission to do so.
4941

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LIMITED

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1947, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1946.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be closed from the 9th to 23rd September, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 23rd August, 1947.

NOTE:—The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid only to Shareholders or their mandatees whose names appear in the Corporation's books on the 8th September, 1947. No application for warrants will be necessary.
4948

SULPHATHIAZOLE PATENT

MAY & BAKER LTD., are the owners of Indian Patents Nos 26513 and 26850 and Ciba Ltd are the owners of Indian Patent No. 27825 all relating to the preparation of the drug known as "Sulphathiazole" and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that immediate action will be taken against any persons, firms or Companies selling or importing the drug "Sulphathiazole" in any form in or into India in infringement of such patent rights.

CIBA (India) LTD.
MAY & BAKER (India) LTD.
4829

WANTED

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

by a well-known motor car concern for the following posts:

1. ASSISTANT TO THE SERVICE MANAGER capable of handling general service organization, having thorough knowledge. May be called upon to supervise the Service Garage when established.
2. SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE for dealer contact and organizing dealer service facilities all over India and adjoining territories. Position requires good education and thorough knowledge of modern service methods.

Applicant must be capable of holding service schools, and work on cars at times.

Only persons with experience need apply stating salary to Box No. 4947, the "Bombay Chronicle."

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

has pleasure in announcing that a Branch of the Bank was opened at MBALE, UGANDA, on the 15th instant.
4942

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust for supplying and laying mosaic pattern cement floor tiles at the Dock Masters' Quarters, Alexandra Dock.

Conditions of contracts, specification and tender form can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer on payment of Rs. 3|- per set.

No tender will be considered which is not made in the prescribed form and which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300|- by crossed cheque as earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

Tenders will be received upto 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 10th September, 1947.

CHIEF ENGINEER.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
4943

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS on Rate Basis are invited by Messrs. Hind Cycles Ltd. for the extension of their factory at Worli. Tender form will be obtainable from our Architects Messrs. Patki & Dadarkar, 19, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay from 27th August, 1947.
4949

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects of Indian domicile or descent and subjects of Indian States for a temporary post of Agricultural Engineer, Ajmer-Merwara. Residents in Ajmer-Merwara preferred. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 200-12-320-15-500. AGE: Preferably not over 30 (33 for Scheduled Caste Candidates). QUALIFICATIONS. ESSENTIAL. (i) Degree in Civil Engineering from any recognised Institution or Diploma in Civil Engineering of Roorkee. (ii) Special training in, or knowledge of, soil conservation, agricultural implements, minor agricultural irrigation works. (iii) Experience for about two years as Agricultural Engineer. Particulars and application form from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Simla. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 7|8|- (Rs. 1|14|- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 20th September, 1947. Cheques or money orders not accepted. Candidates applying from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon by the Commission to do so.
4940

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

Suit No.: 1856 of 1946

BILASRAI JUHARMAL ..... Plaintiff

versus

Messrs. SENEFILDERS LITHO WORKS, a firm & Anr. ..... Defendants

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the movable property viz.: the plant, machinery, equipment and other goods lying and being in the business premises of the Defendants herein situate at 242 (5) 242 (3) Belasis Road, Bombay, will be sold by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, in his Office at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 26th August, 1947, as advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 9th August, 1947, the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Nava Kal" on 14th August, 1947.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1947.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Commissioner.
4944

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 98 of 1947

Re: TRIBHOWANDAS VITHALDAS GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vallabh Bhuwan, Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: SHAH KAPURCHAND KESHRIMAL & CO. ..... Petitioning Creditors

ON the Petition of the Petitioning Creditors presented on the 5th day of August, 1947, an order was made on the 19th day of August, 1947 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent. Dated this 22nd day of August, 1947

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL.
Insolvency Registrar.
4946

BAD BREATH — ME?

76% of all adults have bad breath!

Scientific tests *prove beyond doubt* that, in 7 cases out of 10 COLGATE TOOTH POWDER quickly stops oral bad breath!

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• Shaving Stick

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